

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

FISCAL YEAR 2009

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT



Reporting Offender Characteristics and Related Correctional Activity

Howard Skolnik
Director

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

By Alejandra Livingston

The Research and Planning Section of the Nevada Department of Corrections is responsible for maintaining and summarizing offender statistical data. Legal as well as planning requirements present the department with the need to understand its inmate population and to provide its labor force with the necessary information to manage the correctional population now and in the future.

Statistical and fiscal data are maintained and projected with the purpose of making information public and assisting anyone with research needs. Fiscal Years 2007 and 2008 presented real challenges for our department as it underwent a database conversion which was necessary in order to adapt to more current technology. Changing technology creates the need to realign concepts, specifications, and reporting requirements. These challenges came along with unforeseen and ever increasing budget reductions accompanied by a slow down in prison population. Changes in laws which impacted sentence structures further impacted the programming of the department's population tracking software. Although some gaps in time series data were found post-conversion, the Research, Planning, and Statistics Section of the department made every possible effort to fill these gaps through continuous data scrubbing and derivation estimates.

Select sections of this annual report have been expanded as prison capacity planning continues to be more art than science. For several years, the department has operated at above emergency levels to accommodate its harder correctional population, and as growth slows down, this additional capacity had to be given up. An underperforming economy; however, still presents some risks, as lower revenue projections could require costs cuts. For this reason, staff performed additional correctional bed analysis and now make it available in this report.

My appreciation goes out to all entities internal and external to the Nevada Department of Corrections who made the gathering of the information contained in this report possible. The Nevada Department of Corrections is proud to publish its Fiscal Year 2009 Statistical Abstract. If desired, copies of this report can be obtained from the department's website at [www.doc.nv.gov/statistics/statistical abstracts](http://www.doc.nv.gov/statistics/statistical%20abstracts).

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SECTION I
LOCATIONS AND CAPACITY

Table 1
CORRECTIONAL LOCATIONS AND HISTORY

Full Name	Abbrev	Code	County	Originally Opened As			Close Date	Currently Operated As			Notes
				Open Date	Gender	Security		Re-Open	Gender	Current Security	
Carlin Conservation Camp	CCC	23	Elko	1988	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Casa Grande Transitional Housing	CGTH	7	Clark	2005	Male and Female	Minimum			Co-ed	Commun. Trustee	
Ely Conservation Camp	ECC	11	White Pine	1984	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Ely State Prison	ESP	24	White Pine	1988	Male	MaX/Med			Male	Maximum	Phase II opened in 1989.
Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center	FMWCC	21	Clark	1997	Female	Multi				Multiple	Before 10/2004, institution was contracted through CCA, in 2007 the name was changed from Southern Nevada Women's Correctional Center to Florence McClure.
Humboldt Conservation Camp	HCC	14	Humboldt	1986	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
High Desert State Prison	HDSP	26	Clark	2000	Male	Medium			Male	Max, Close, & Medium	This facility has been split into three main sections: (1) youth offender, (2) max, and (3) medium. Units have been added while older units closed for remodeling.
Jean Conservation Camp	JCC	12	Clark	1987	Male	Minimum			Female	Minimum	
Lovelock Correctional Center	LCC	19	Pershing	1995	Male	Medium			Male	Multi Custody	
Northern Nevada Correctional Center	NNCC	1	Carson	1961	Male	Minimum				Medium	Converted to medium custody in late 1960's.
Northern Nevada Restitution Center	NNRC	6	Washoe	1979	Male	Minimum	1993	1993	Male	Minimum	Originally opened in 10/1979 as RCF; in 1988 housed male inmates; in 1/1989, housed male and female inmates; in 7/1989, housed all female inmates; in 7/1993, RCF closed and re-opened as NNRC in 4/1993 housing only male inmates.
Nevada Women's Correctional Center	NWCC		Carson	1964	Female		1997				Name changed to WSCC (Warm Springs Correctional Center) in 1997.

Full Name	Abbrev	Code	County	Originally Opened As			Close Date	Currently Operated As			Notes
				Open Date	Gender	Security		Re-Open	Gender	Current Security	
Nevada State Prison	NSP	4	Carson	1862	Both	Maximum			Male	Medium	Housed male and female inmates until 1965 when NWCC (currently WSCC) opened; in 1989 when ESP opened, this institution was converted to medium security.
Stewart Conservation Camp	SCC	5	Carson	1995	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	Was originally called Carson Conservation Camp.
Southern Desert Correctional Center	SDCC	9	Clark	1982	Male	Medium			Male	Medium	
Southern Nevada Correctional Center	SNCC	2	Clark	1978	Male	Medium	2000 & 2008	7/06 & closed again 07/08.	Male & Female	Medium	Originally designed to housed 1st timers under age 25 but never used as such. Re-opened 07/06 as youth facility for ages 22 and under and closed again in 07/08 due to budget cuts.
Southern Nevada Pre-Release Center	SNPC			1976			1978				
Southern Nevada Restitution Center	SNRC	n/a	Clark	1980			2001				
Silver Springs Conservation Camp	SSCC	15	Lyon	1991	Female	Minimum	2008		Female	Minimum	This site and the population was redirected to other geographical locations due to budget cuts.
Three Lakes Valley Conservation Center	TLVCC	13	Clark	1982	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	Formerly named Indian Springs Conservation Center.
Tonopah Conservation Camp	TCC	16	Nye	1991	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Wells Conservation Camp	WCC	10	Elko	1984	Male	Minimum			Male	Minimum	
Warm Springs correctional Cntr	WSCC	3	Carson	1961	Female	Medium		1997	Male	Medium	Formerly NWCC (NV Women's Corr Center). Female housing until 1997.

Table 2

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FACILITIES AND CAPACITY JUNE 2009

INSTITUTION	TOTAL CELLS	OPERATING CAPACITY	%	EMERGENCY THRESHOLD	%	ACTUAL POP	%
ELY STATE PRISON	784	1008	129%	1058	135%	1088	139%
LOVELOCK CORR. CENTER	880	1223	139%	1400	159%	1594	181%
NEVADA STATE PRISON	605	618	102%	738	122%	783	129%
WARM SPRINGS CORR. CENTER	294	399	136%	501	170%	459	156%
NORTHERN NV CORR. CENTER ₍₆₎	1212	1413	117%	1477	122%	1489	123%
SOUTHERN DESERT CORR. CENTER	1392	1731	124%	1938	139%	1871	134%
SOUTHERN NEVADA CORR. CENTER	356	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
FLORENCE MCCLURE W'S CORR. CENTER	567	680	120%	794	140%	749	132%
HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	1680	2292	136%	2588	154%	2845	169%
SUBTOTAL FACILITIES	7770	9364	121%	10494	135%	10878	140%

FACILITIES							
CASA GRANDE	400	400	100%	400	100%	259	65%
CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	113	75%
ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	115	77%
HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	130	87%
THREE LAKES VALLEY CAMP	290	290	100%	290	100%	240	83%
JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	240	228	95%	228	95%	179	75%
SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	112	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	196	196	100%	196	100%	156	80%
STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	240	240	100%	240	100%	335	140%
TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	82	55%
WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	150	150	100%	150	100%	129	86%
NO. NEVADA RESTITUTION CENTER	96	88	92%	88	92%	66	69%
SUBTOTAL FACILITIES	2324	2192	94%	2192	94%	1804	78%

DEPARTMENT TOTALS	10094	11556	114%	12686	126%	12682	126%
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Table 3
NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COUNT AS OF JUNE 2009

INST	COUNT MALE	COUNT FEM	ACTUAL TOTAL	BUDGETED FY08 POP(3)	ACTUAL LESS BUDGETED POP
CCC	121	0	121	150	-29
CGTH	320	27	347	398	-51
ECC	136	0	136	150	-14
ESP	1124	0	1124	1218	-94
FMWCC	0	728	728	608	120
HCC	121	0	121	150	-29
HDSP	2408	0	2408	1660	748
ISCC	253	0	253	272	-19
JCC	0	211	211	280	-69
LCC	1638	0	1638	1768	-130
NNCC	1382	7	1389	1305	84
NNRC	100	0	100	88	12
NSP	974	0	974	908	66
PCC	227	0	227	218	9
SCC	345	0	345	274	71
SDCC	2072	0	2072	1670	402
SNCC	0	0	0	601	-601
SSCC	0	0	0	152	-152
TCC	134	0	134	150	-16
WCC	136	0	136	150	-14
WSCC	520	0	520	583	-63
INST- TOTAL (1)	12011	973	12984	12753	231
HOSP	2	0	2		
JAIL (6)	47	2	49		
INHOUSE	12060	975	13035		
ESCAPE	20	2	22		
OSC	191	10	201		
RC184	33	15	48		
RC298	0	0	0		
RC305	81	24	105		
RC317	23	20	43		
DHHS	1	0	1		
TOTAL	12409	1046	13455		

POPULATION DENSITY AT NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

As of June 2009, Nevada Corrections had 19 open locations, 2 less than in 2007. Both, the former medium facility, Southern Nevada Correctional Center, and a female camp, Silver Springs Conservation Center were closed due to funding and a reduction in the inmate population. Jobs and offenders were reallocated to other NDOC facilities. Correctional capacity is analyzed on a recurring basis to adjust for opening and closure of units, changes in unit designations, and to assess the efficiency of operations in the correctional system. In addition, population density, in terms of population over capacity, is used as a measure of prison safety and a planning tool. Actual and projected population is compared against physical capacity. The figures below depict the actual levels of capacity and population for the institutional (prison) population as well as the facilities (camps and restitution centers).

Figure 1

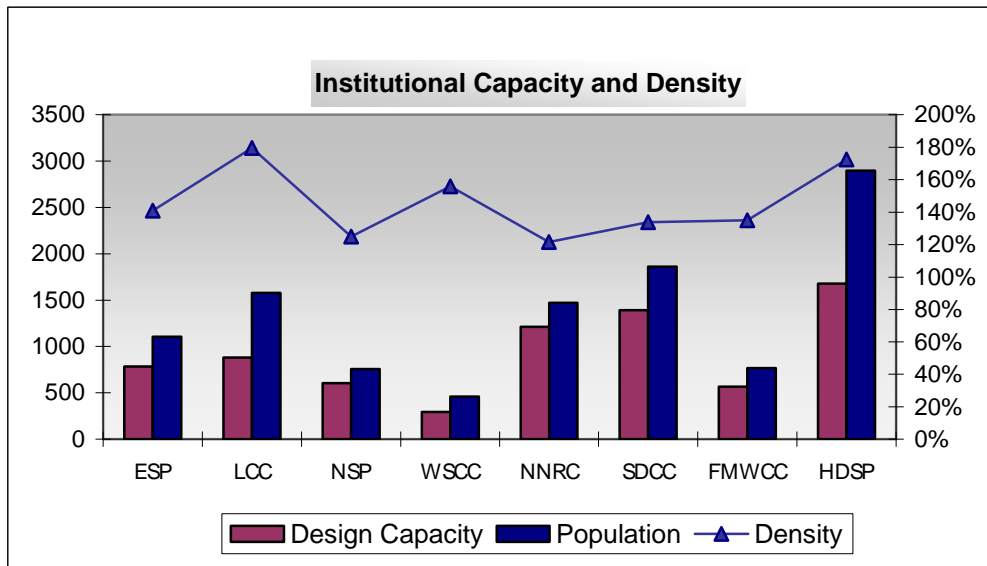
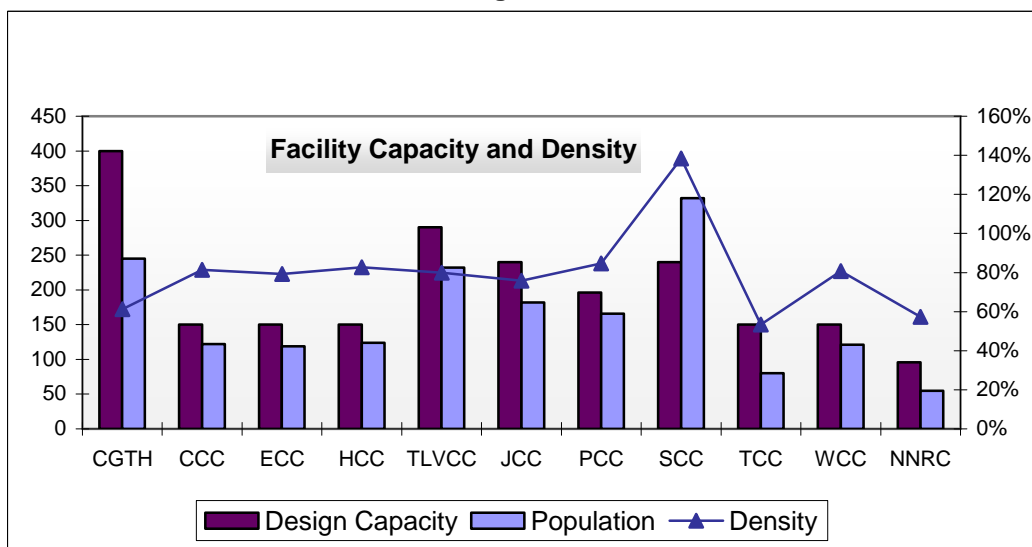


Figure 2



At Fiscal Year End 2009, the Nevada Department of Corrections housed offenders at 126% of its base structure (or lowest capacity) and at nearly 100% of its emergency threshold (or highest capacity). More specifically, the institutions were at 140% of design capacity (down 26% from FY07) and the facilities at 78% (down 48% from FY07).

Based on the possibility of a higher population projection dictated by historically higher trends, the department maintained 1,363 beds opened above the emergency threshold level. However, a lower than expected rate of growth in the actual offender population did not require full utilization of these additional beds. These beds were utilized only when disparities were found in the designation of beds by custody level.

The figures below depict the behavior of the time series data in terms of beds allocated and population counts. The figures reflect the direction of population and beds over time for each custody level, minimum, medium, and maximum. The series exclude beds available above the emergency threshold.

Table 4
Inmates per 100 beds

Male				Female			
Min	Med	Max	Total	Min	Med	Max	Total
81.7197	105.429	105.875	101.48	70.4932	103.805	76.3015	89.0511

Figure 3-Male Population

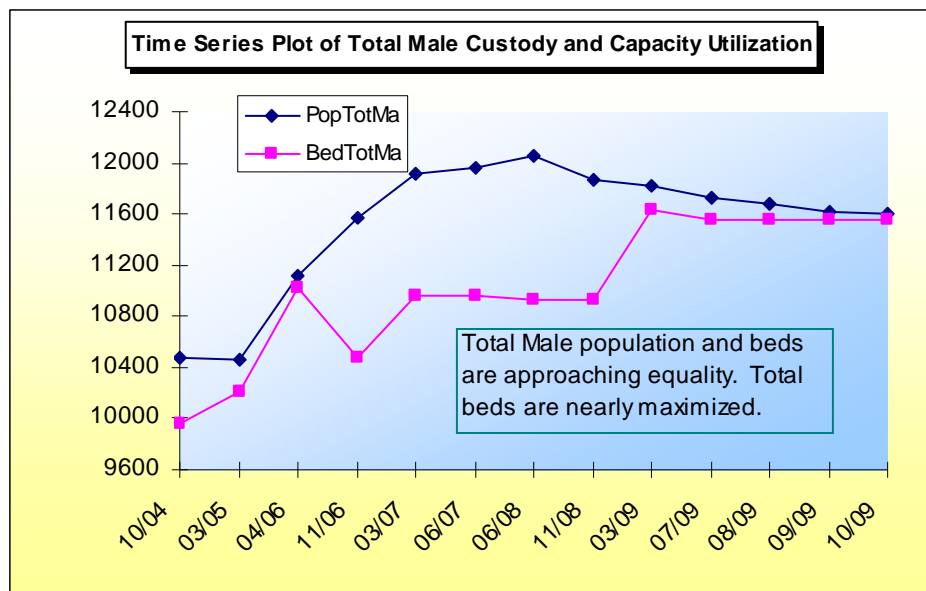


Figure 4-Male

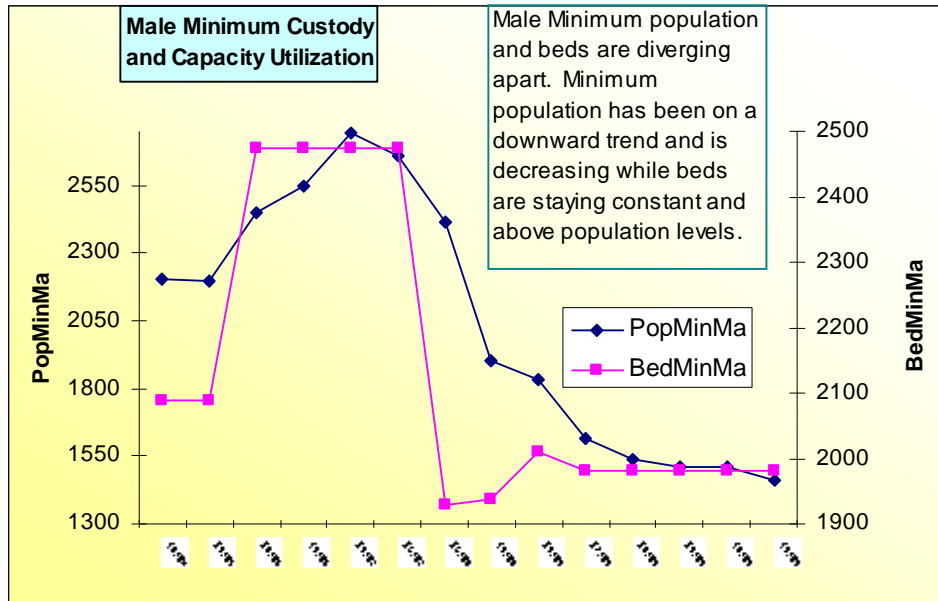


Figure 5-Male

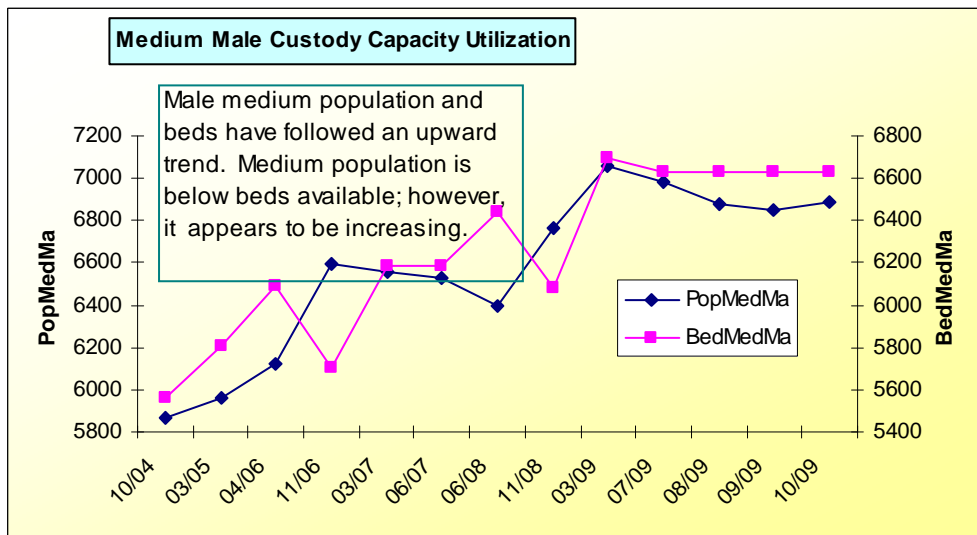


Figure 6-Male

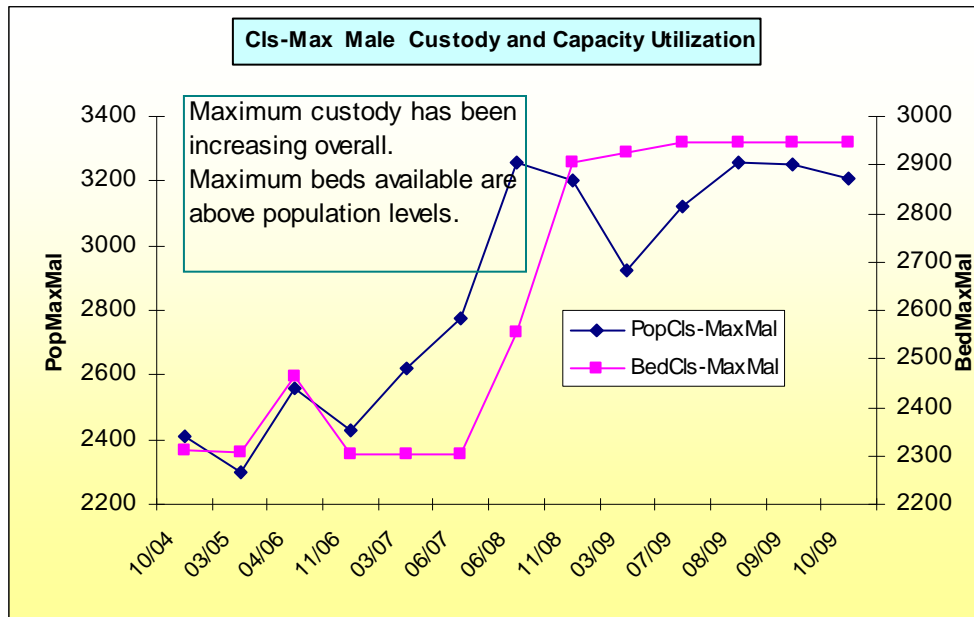


Figure 7-Female

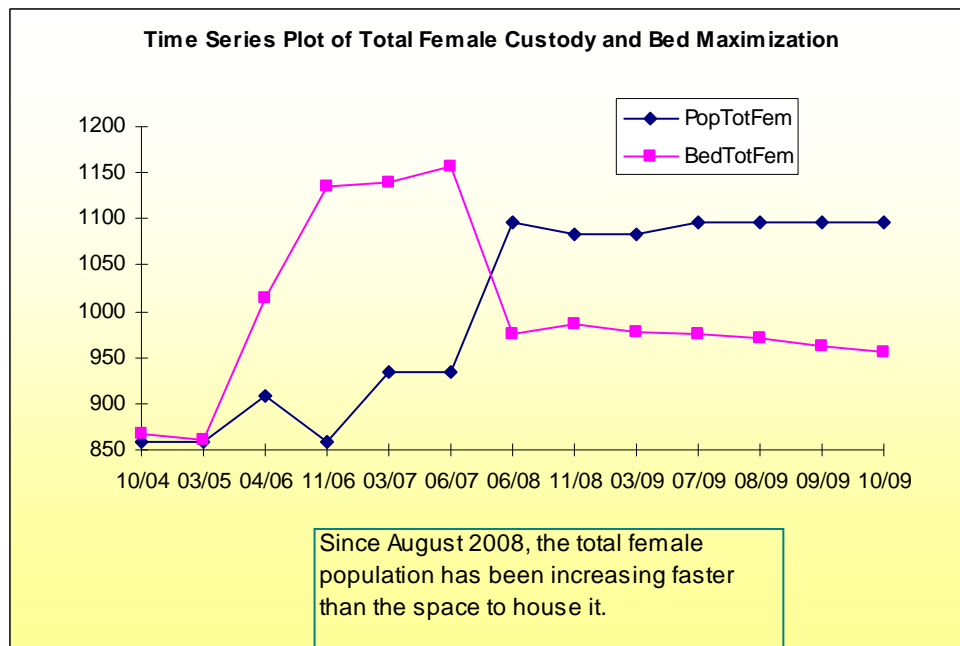


Figure 8-Female

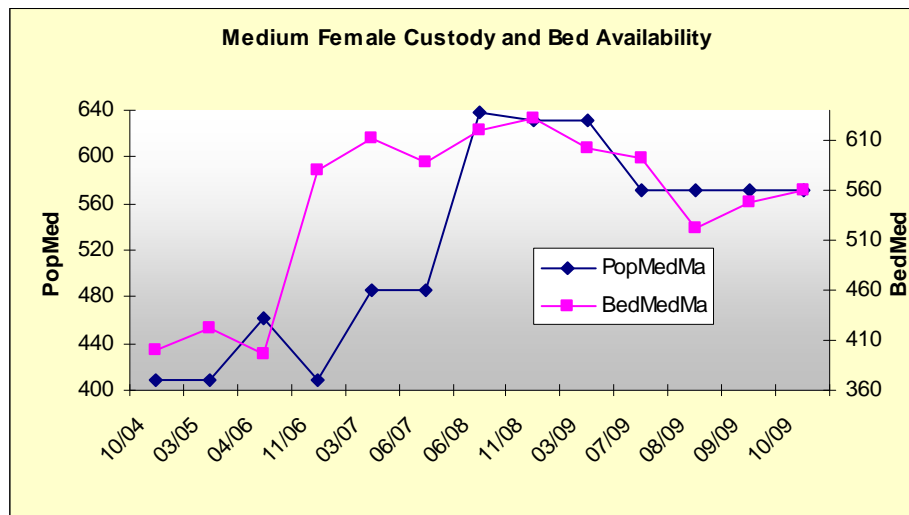
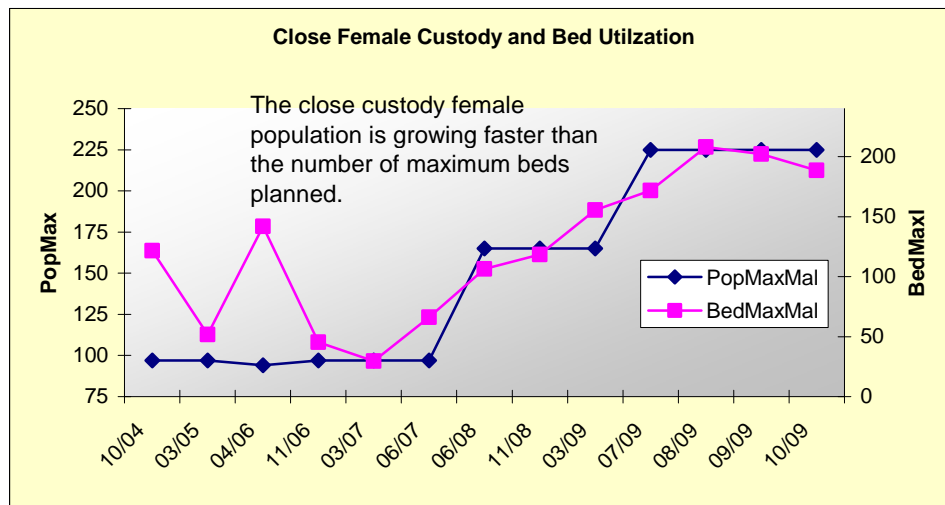


Figure 9-Female



The Nevada Department of Corrections is currently analyzing methods for maximizing its bed allocation efficiency. A variety of events may be responsible for the slow down in population growth, such as recently passed laws which increase the rate at which inmates earn credits towards reduction of their sentences, a decrease in the state's population growth, and a decline in admissions. Changes in custody levels lead to excesses of beds allocated to same custodies while there are deficits in other custodies. New planning mechanisms are under way to adequately plan housing units around the characteristics of the population.

Tables 5 and 6 reflect the level of bed allocation relative to actual population for each custody level for the period October 2004 to July 2009. Bed allocation is reflected at the emergency threshold level, exclusive of beds temporarily opened above this level.

Bed Balances by Custody Level. In order to determine the level of beds relative to the size of the population at each level of security, bed balances are maintained on a custody by custody basis. Bed balances are calculated by subtracting the number of inmates from the number of beds available at each custody level. For example, in October 2004, there were 2,201 inmates in minimum population but there were only 2088 minimum open beds. Thus, the bed balance is -113.

Table 5
Male Bed Balances

Date	Actual Male Bed Balances				
	Population	Minimum	Medium	Close/Max	Total Balance
10/04	10481	-113	-312	-100	-526
03/05	10459	-108	-153	7	-254
04/06	11124	27	-27	-96	-97
11/06	11566	-71	-895	-125	-1091
03/07	11917	-267	-372	-318	-958
06/07	11961	-187	-345	-469	-1002
06/08	12060	-482	52	-700	-1130
11/08	11869	39	-683	-298.	-943
03/09	11814	174	-359	1	-183
07/09	11725	362	-360	-173	-171

Table 6
Female Bed Balances

Date	Actual Female Bed Balances				
	Population	Minimum	Medium	Close/Max	Total Balance
10/04	868	5	10	-25	-10
03/05	861	-35	-13	45	-3
04/06	1014	-125	67	-48	-106
11/06	1136	-159	-170	52	-278
03/07	1140	-147	-125	67	-205
06/07	1156	-149	-103	31	-221
06/08	975	42	20	59	121
11/08	987	51	-1	47	97
03/09	977	69	28	10	107
07/09	976	89	-22	53	120

SECTION II

CORRECTIONAL POPULATION TRENDS

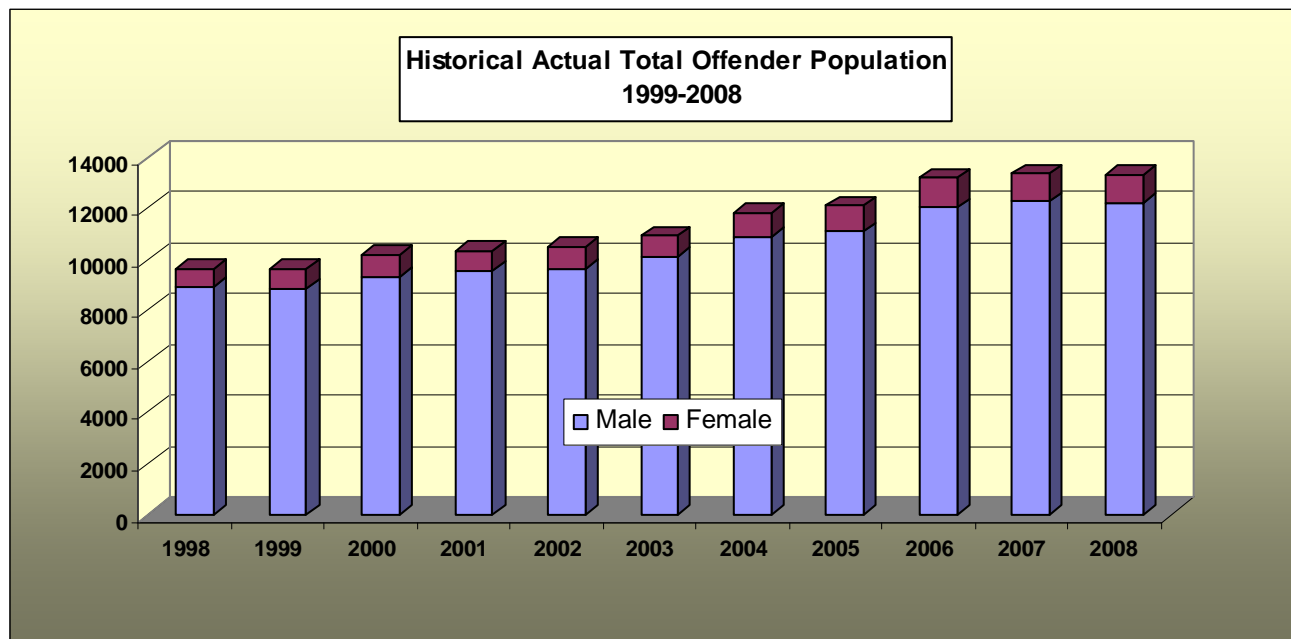
Nevada's Correctional Population over Time

During the 1998 to 2008 decade, the male correctional population increased by 37.21% or by 3,315 offenders. During 2008, population was on its first down cycle since 1999, with a negative percentage change of .18%. During the same decade, the female population increased by 40.78% or by 303 offenders; however, as it occurred with the male population, from 2007 to 2008, it declined, but at a faster rate than the male population (4.56%). Overall, the prison population changed at a rate of 3.62% per year.

Table 7

HISTORICAL ACTUAL TOTAL INMATE POPULATION											
Ten-Year Period											
Gender	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Male	8908	8868	9316	9520	9612	10099	10853	11075	12003	12245	12223
Female	743	737	856	834	848	816	949	1008	1183	1096	1046
Total	9651	9605	10172	10354	10460	10915	11802	12083	13186	13341	13269
% Change	6.95%	-0.48%	5.90%	1.79%	1.02%	4.35%	8.13%	2.38%	9.13%	1.18%	-0.54%

Figure 10

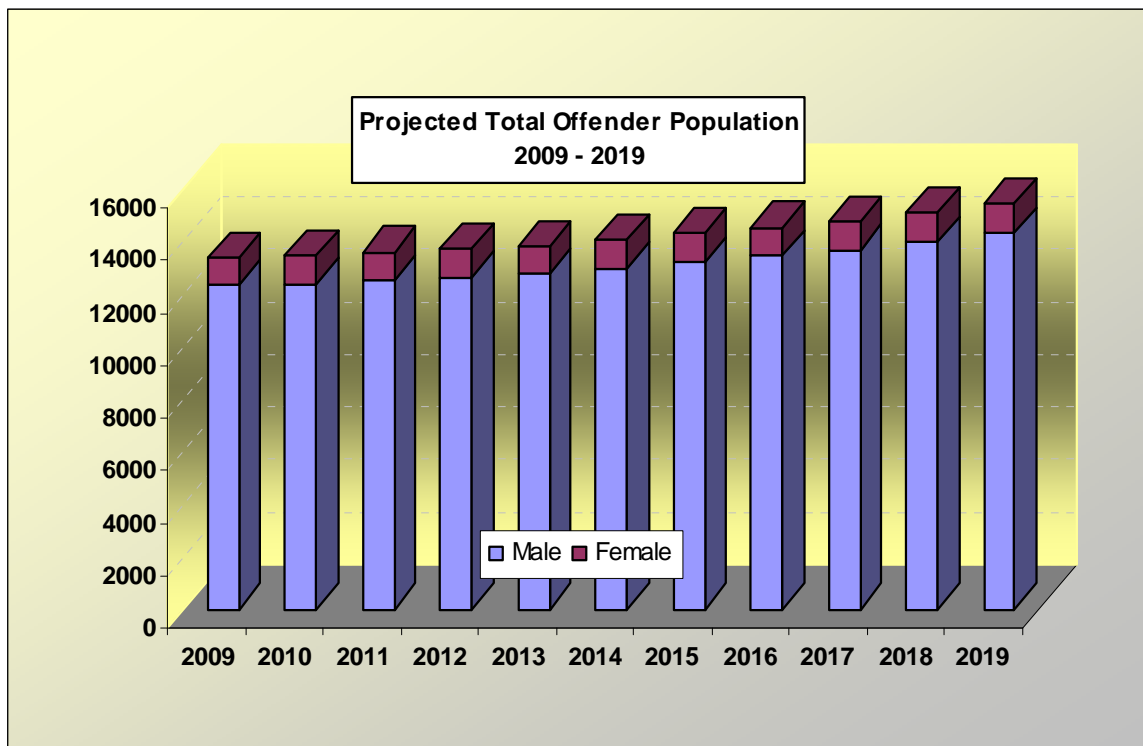


TEN YEAR FORECAST

Table 8

PROJECTED TOTAL INMATE POPULATION 2009 - 2019 (JFA, Associates March 2009)											
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	12325	12401	12542	12651	12766	12998	13241	13477	13688	14006	14344
Female	1044	1046	1049	1052	1056	1059	1060	1070	1079	1089	1093
Total	13369	13447	13591	13703	13822	14057	14301	14547	14767	15095	15437
% Change	.75%	0.58%	1.07%	0.82%	0.87%	1.70%	1.74%	1.72%	1.51%	2.22%	2.27%

Figure 11



FORECAST COMPARISON

The Nevada Department of Corrections has to work with three sets of 10-year correctional population forecasts each biennium. Each forecast corresponds to a different budget phase; each allowing for tracking and revising dependent upon trend and other indicators responsible for the behavior of the offender population data. The Legislature approves a forecast in March of each odd year and this is the official projection that Nevada Corrections utilizes to derive operating budgets. Changes in laws and practices have affected trends in the state population at the state and national level, and these along with a variety of other trends, such as decreases in birth rates and the stochastic nature of human behavior, make the correctional population difficult to predict for the long run. The Nevada Department of Correction tracks its monthly population against forecast population on an on-going basis and capacity is adjusted as needed. The past four years Nevada struggled with a fast growing population and its ability to budget the necessary services to support it, and efforts were devoted to expanding prison construction as prison crowding became a significant concern leading many states to enact prison sentencing laws to help smooth out the steep growth being experienced. Most state prison systems cannot build prisons fast enough to accommodate the population and budgets do not grow proportionally. Former forecasts were derived based on higher expected growth; thus, Nevada planned for a higher population. However, newer trends suggest the correctional population is growing at a much slower rate and forecasts are being revised accordingly. The lower population has allowed Nevada to close beds which were formerly open beyond the emergency threshold and to close facilities which were underutilized while still operating safer prisons. The 2009 forecast predicts that the correctional population will reach 14,767 inmates at the end of 2017 while the 2007 forecast predicted that it will reach 20,202 inmates. The tables and charts below depict the expected patterns.

Table 9

Year	March 2009 Forecast			March 2007 Forecast			Difference*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2007				12499	1252	13751	-254	-156	-410
2008				13170	1352	14522	-947	-306	-1253
2009	12325	1044	13369	13892	1430	15322	1567	386	1953
2010	12401	1046	13447	14625	1519	16144	2224	473	2697
2011	12542	1049	13591	15295	1582	16877	2753	533	3286
2012	12651	1052	13703	16029	1652	17681	3378	600	3978
2013	12766	1056	13822	16768	1734	18502	4002	678	4680
2014	12998	1059	14057	17517	1841	19358	4519	782	5301
2015	13241	1060	14301	18239	1963	20202	4998	903	5901
2016	13477	1070	14547	19079	2050	21129	5602	980	6582
2017	13688	1079	14767	19990	2151	22141	6302	1072	7374
2018	14006	1089	15095				*2008-09 difference between actual and forecast.		
2019	14344	1093	15437						

Figure 12

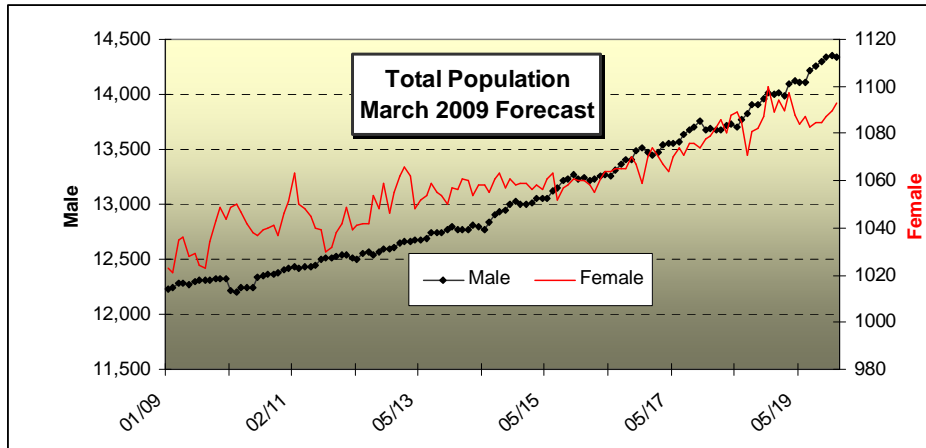


Figure 13

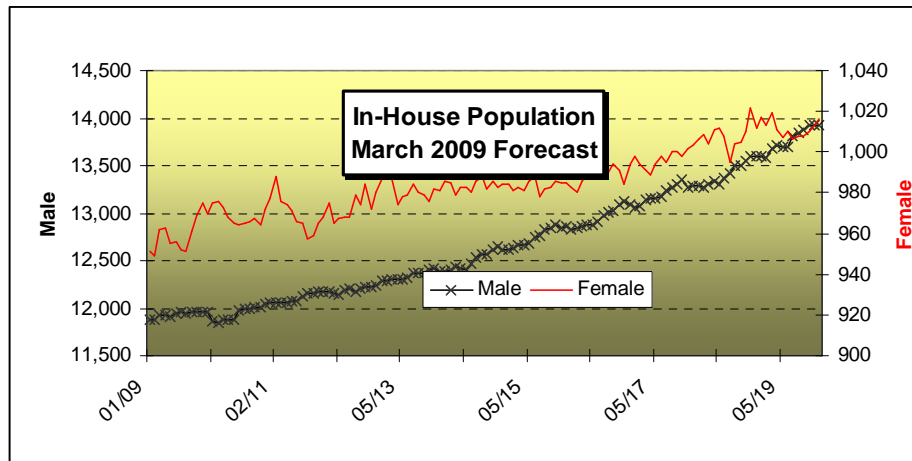
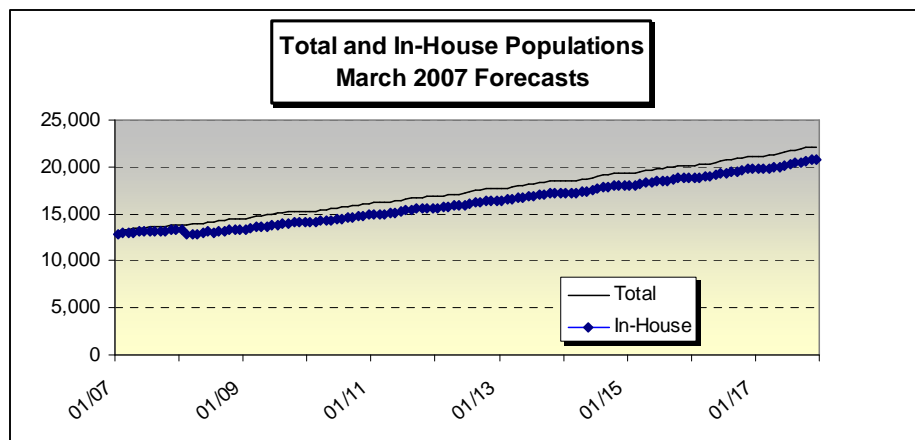


Figure 14



**Monthly Forecast Comparisons
Table 10**

Projected vs Actual Male Population^{(1)(2)(3) (4)}								
Month Year	TOTAL		IN-HOUSE		ADMISSIONS		RELEASES	
	Frcest	Actual	Frcest	Actual	Proj.	Actual	Proj.	Actual
07/07	12356	12188	12034	11884				
08/07	12393	12207	12070	11903				
09/07	12406	12258	12082	11950				
10/07	12440	12314	12115	11986				
11/07	12483	12302	12157	11986				
12/07	12499	12245	12173	11923				
01/08	12512	12251	12185	11912	398		460	
02/08	12549	12225	11660	11873	441		407	
03/08	12615	12373	11725	12012	493		441	
04/08	12637	12442	11746	12085	459		448	
05/08	12756	12468	11862	12105	443		419	
06/08	12812	12409	11917	12060	510		433	
07/08	12873	12464	11880	12097	492		436	
08/08	12942	12407	11947	12051	499		438	
09/08	12998	12350	12002	11993	452		447	
10/08	13103	12312	12104	11959	510		406	
11/08	13153	12224	12153	11869	453		430	
12/08	13170	12223	12169	11873	448		394	
01/09	13155	12184	12155	11827	410	392	455	425
02/09	13231	12167	12229	11818	458	374	494	397
03/09	13392	12157	12385	11814	507	438	420	446
04/09	13419	12149	12412	11808	473	462	451	471
05/09	13482	12097	12473	11764	456	409	447	462
06/09	13521	12088	12511	11754	525	448	419	450
ACT AVG-TO-DATE		12271.00		11929.4	471.5	420.50	447.67	441.83
RMSE TO-DATE⁽⁴⁾		740.40		345.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% RMSE/AVG TO-DATE⁽⁵⁾		6.03%		2.90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- (1) Total Population, admissions, and releases forecast are generated by JFA, Associates, and the In-House forecast is produced by the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- (2) Actual counts are extracted by the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- (3) RMSE=Square Root of the Mean Squared Errors (the difference between actual and forecast),
%RMSE/AVG=RMSE as fraction of actual average.
- (4) Due to a database conversion, statistics for select months are not available.

Table 11

Projected vs Actual Female Population ^{(1)(2)(3) (4)}								
Month Year	TOTAL		IN-HOUSE		ADMISSIONS		RELEASES	
	Frctst	Actual	Frctst	Actual	Frctst	Actual	Frctst	Actual
07/07	1223	1198	1068	1149				
08/07	1224	1170	1075	1118				
09/07	1232	1148	1080	1094				
10/07	1237	1166	1090	1107				
11/07	1248	1127	1094	1076				
12/07	1252	1096	1095	1044				
01/08	1253	1088	1095	1030	69		80	
02/08	1260	1094	1102	1037	68		62	
03/08	1268	1064	1109	1006	69		68	
04/08	1271	1054	1112	990	69		82	
05/08	1283	1041	1124	972	69		82	
06/08	1318	1046	1157	975	69		63	
07/08	1322	1049	1143	975	70		51	
08/08	1336	1073	1157	1000	69		79	
09/08	1341	1086	1161	1019	70		55	
10/08	1358	1061	1177	992	69		68	
11/08	1359	1054	1178	987	68		75	
12/08	1352	1042	1172	980	69		79	
01/09	1364	1026	1183	960	72	50	74	66
02/09	1367	1013	1186	950	72	59	66	72
03/09	1370	1014	1189	977	71	84	63	56
04/09	1387	1056	1205	990	72	59	82	45
05/09	1391	1037	1209	982	72	54	72	74
06/09	1397	1040	1214	988	73	65	83	62
ACT AVG-TO-DATE		1076.79		1016.58	72.0	61.8	73.3	62.5
RMSE TO-DATE ⁽⁴⁾		253.7492		139.29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% RMSE/AVG TO-DATE ⁽⁵⁾		23.57%		13.70%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Total Population, admissions, and releases forecast are generated by JFA, Associates, and the In-House forecast is produced by the Nevada Department of Corrections.

(2) Actual counts are extracted by the Nevada Department of Corrections.

(3) RMSE=Square Root of the Mean Squared Errors (the difference between actual and forecast),
%RMSE/AVG=RMSE as fraction of actual average.

(4) Due to a database conversion, statistics for select months are not available.

**CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM
NEVADA AND US POPULATION COMPARISON**

At year end 2008, the Nevada Department of Corrections housed 13,269 offenders. The United States as a whole, during the same year, housed 1,409,166. The Nevada prison population grew by 3,618 or by 37.5% percent during the 1998 to 2008 decade and the US state prison population grew by 233,111 or 19.8%. The chart below demonstrates that despite slow downs in growth, the Nevada's prison population, over the last decade, has increased by twice the rate of the US. From 1997 to 2006, the Nevada prison population increased by 58.4% while the US population increased by 27.9%; and from 1998 to 2008, the Nevada correctional population increased by 37.5%, and the US population increased by 19.8%.

Table 12

Year	NV ⁽¹⁾	US ⁽²⁾
1997	9,024	1,127,686
1998	9,651	1,176,055
1999	9,605	1,228,455
2000	10,172	1,245,845
2001	10,354	1,247,039
2002	10,460	1,276,616
2003	10,915	1,295,542
2004	11,802	1,316,301
2005	12,083	1,340,311
2006	13,186	1,377,069
2007	13,341	1,398,624
2008	13,269	1,409,166

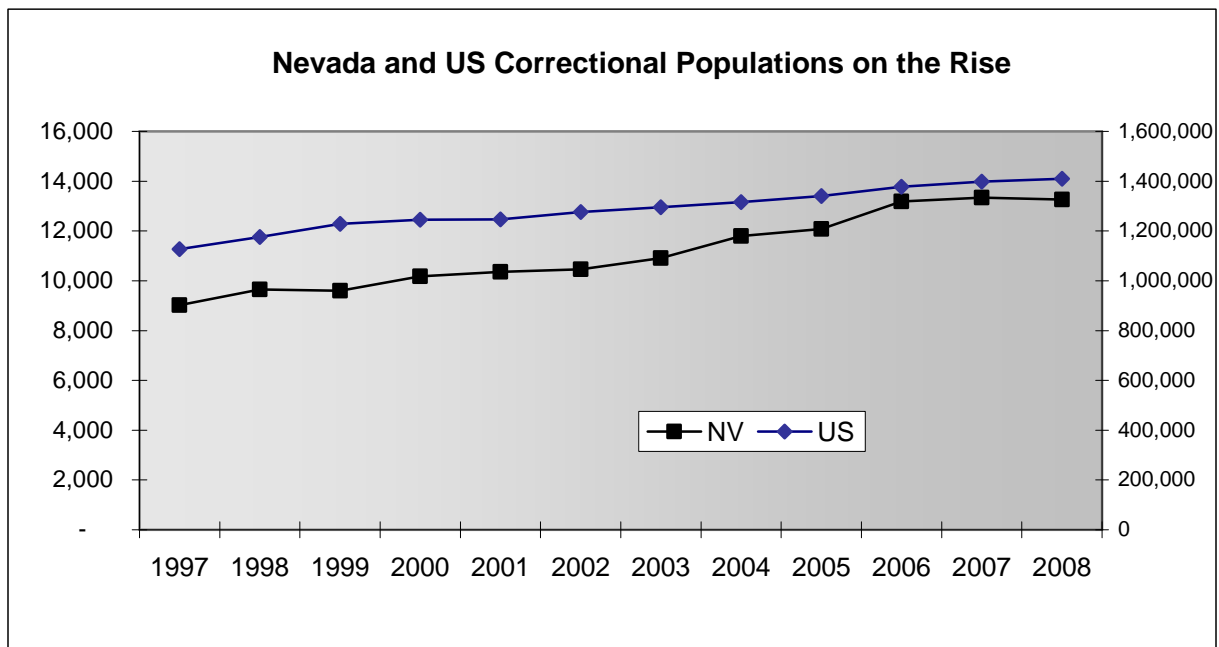
Table 13

NV	US
37.5%	19.8%

⁽¹⁾ Nevada Department of Corrections Offender Daily Counts.

⁽²⁾ Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners 2008 Bulletin, December 2009

Figure 15



INCARCERATION RATES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

Incarceration rates are useful comparable measures across jurisdictions. They can provide an indicator of the rate at which jurisdictions incarcerate offenders relative to the size of their resident population. Typically rates are derived by analyzing the state's prison population against the state's population for the same time period.

Nevada is among one of the states with the highest incarceration rates of all western states (458 inmates for 100,000 inhabitants). Arizona, Colorado, and Idaho are above Nevada in terms of incarceration rates.

Table 14

Incarceration Rates		
	NV ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	US ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
2004	472	422
2005	467	433
2006	488	440
2007	496	463
2008	458	464

- (1) Nevada Department of Corrections, Daily Offender Counts.
- (2) Nevada State Demographer.
- (3) Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- (4) US Census Bureau.

PRISON INCARCERATION AND RECIDIVISM

An offender's ability to avoid further convictions after release to community is a key indicator of success about the offender as well as of effectiveness in correctional programming. Deriving rates of return is helpful for correctional planning purposes and for assessing an ex-felon's likelihood to re-offend. Although rates are not comparable across jurisdictions, research has concluded that there is sufficient evidence to conclude that, given a number of conditions, an offender is most likely to re-offend within the first three years from release. The probability of return diminishes the more time elapses beyond the first three years. Nevada's return rate is derived by identifying the number of offenders released on discharge or on parole during a given year and calculating the percent of inmates returning back to NDOC within a 36-month period from the date of release. Each release and re-incarceration is accounted for only once during the relevant period of the study, and select types of incarcerations are excluded from the calculations, such as safekeepers (offenders held by Nevada for other jurisdictions) or deaths. NDOC is undertaking new measures to stratify offenders being released by gender and offense group as dictated by new guidelines and laws.

Table 15

Recidivism Rates				
Measured in Terms of Returns to Prison				
Release Year	Releases	Returns Years	Returns	Cum. Rate
1998	4904	1998 - 2001	1134	23.12%
2000	5425	2000 - 2003	1406	25.92%
2001	5585	2001 - 2004	1445	25.87%
2002	5196	2002 - 2005	1370	26.37%
2003	4995	2003 - 2006	1459	29.21%
2004	5387	2004 – 2007 ^a	1295	24.04%
2006	5195	2006-2008 ^b	1233	23.73%

^aDue to technical reasons, the returns rates for the 2004 include re-admissions through May 31st, 2007; thus, rather than a 36-month return rate, a 29 month-rate was derived.

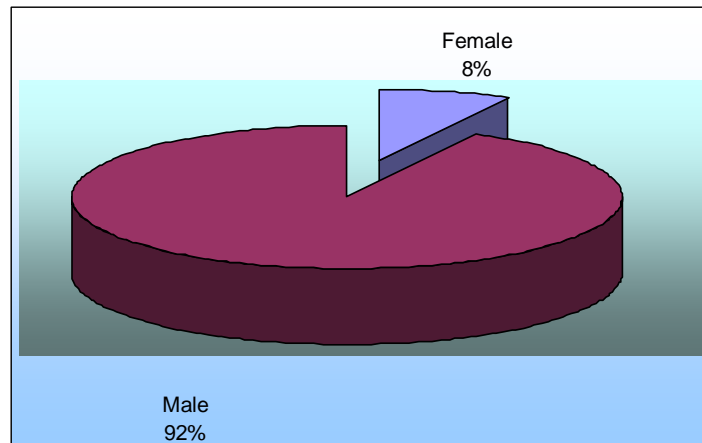
^bDue to data limitations, the return rates for 2006 releases include re-admissions through December 31st, 2008; thus, rather than a 36-month return rate, a 24-month rate was derived.

SECTION III
OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Gender

The correctional population is predominantly composed of male offenders. At Nevada Department of Corrections, 92.27% of offenders are males and 7.73 % are females, the distribution is highly similar to the overall US state prison population (92.87% and 7.13%).

Figure 16



Ethnicity

Caucasians represent the great majority of offenders in the correctional population with 61.27% females and 45.33% of males being white. The second largest racial category is the African American comprising 24.33% of the population of females and 29% of males.

Figure 17

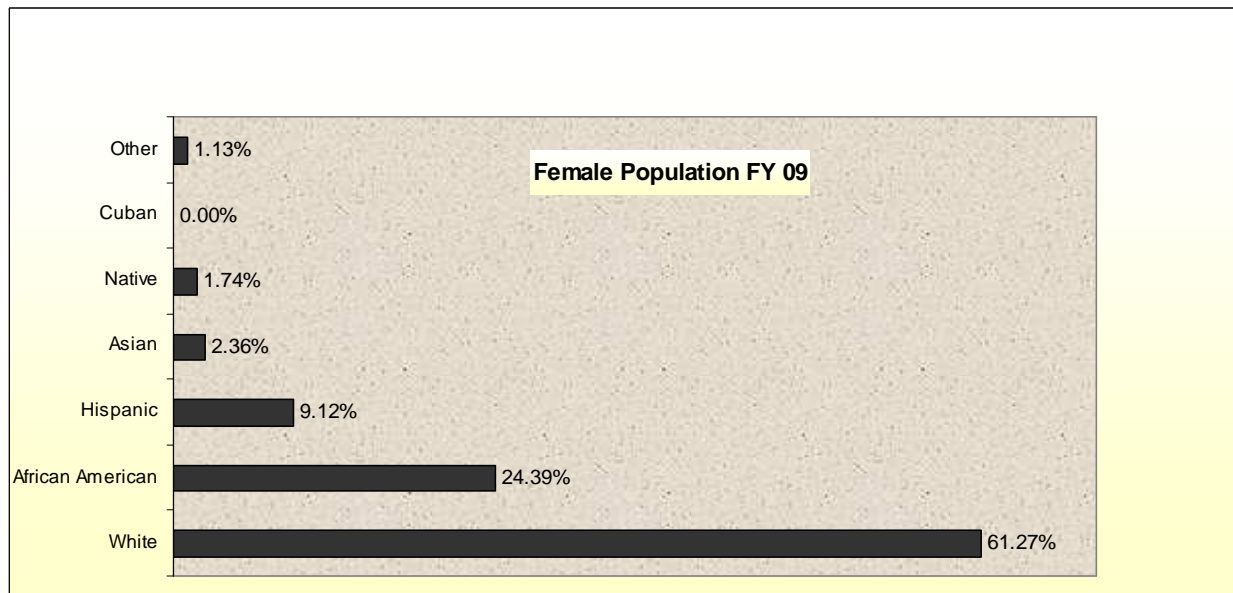
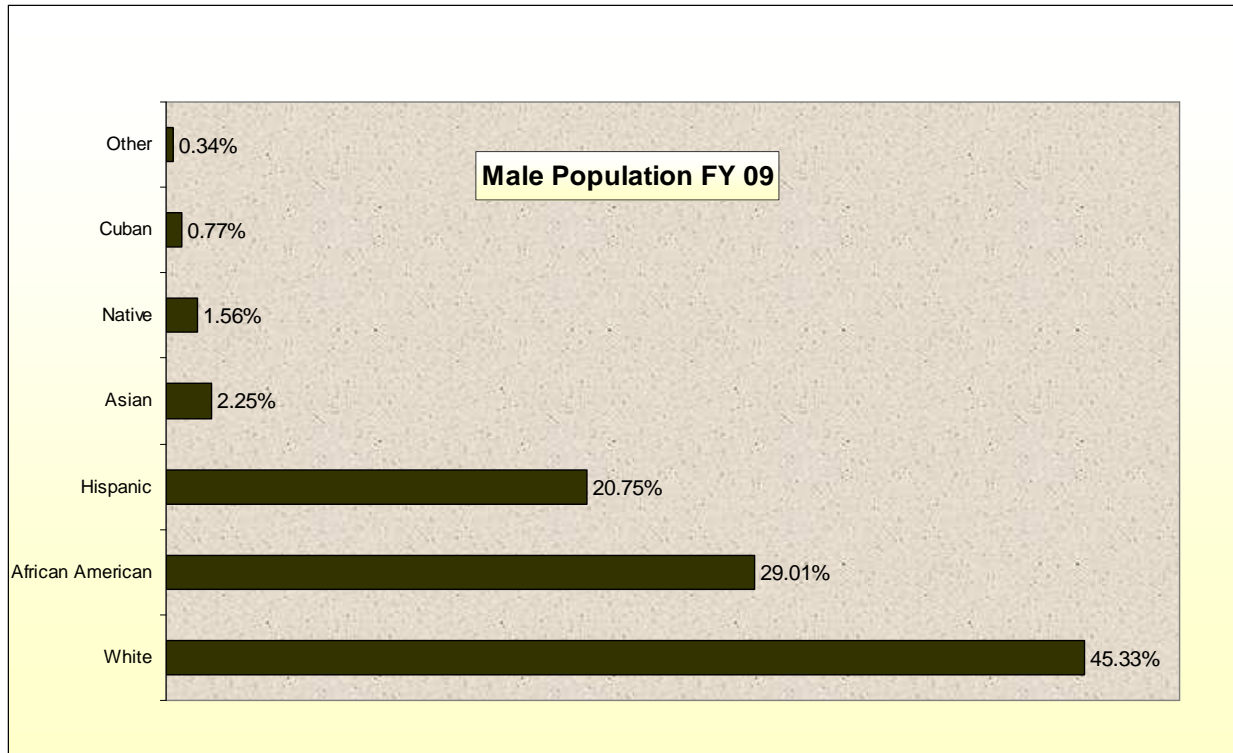


Figure 18



The ranking in racial distribution of the correctional population has been steady over the years.

Figure 19

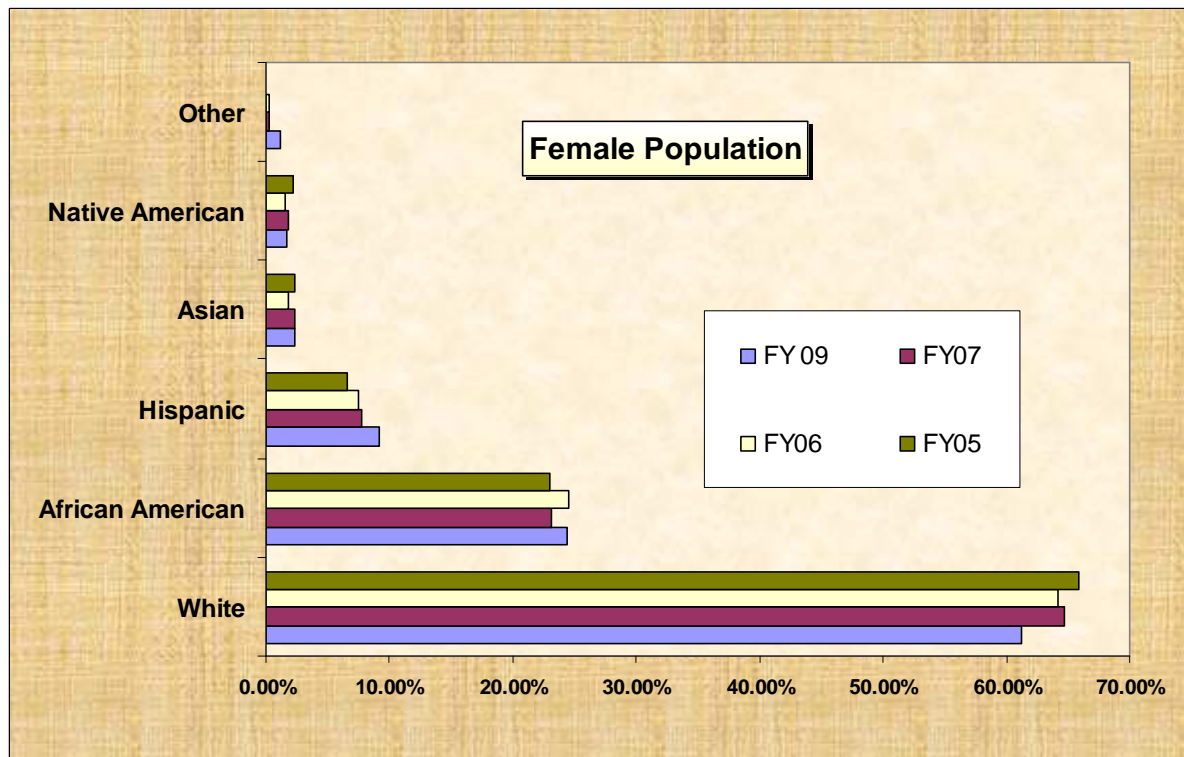
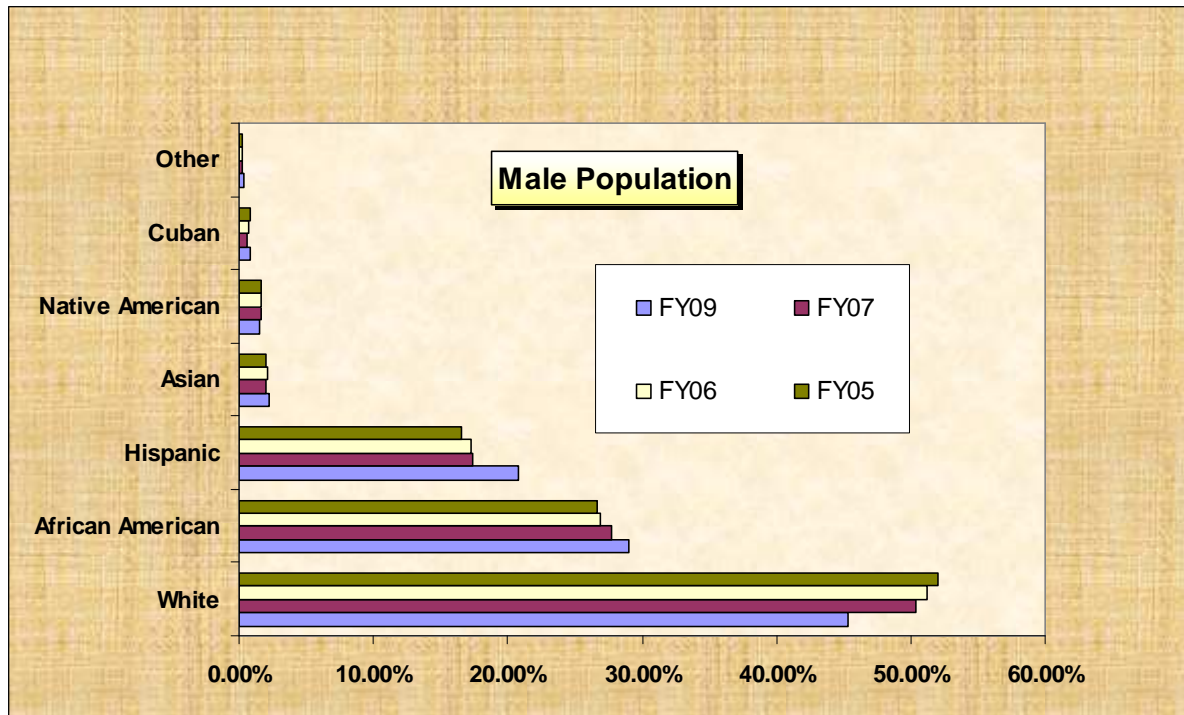
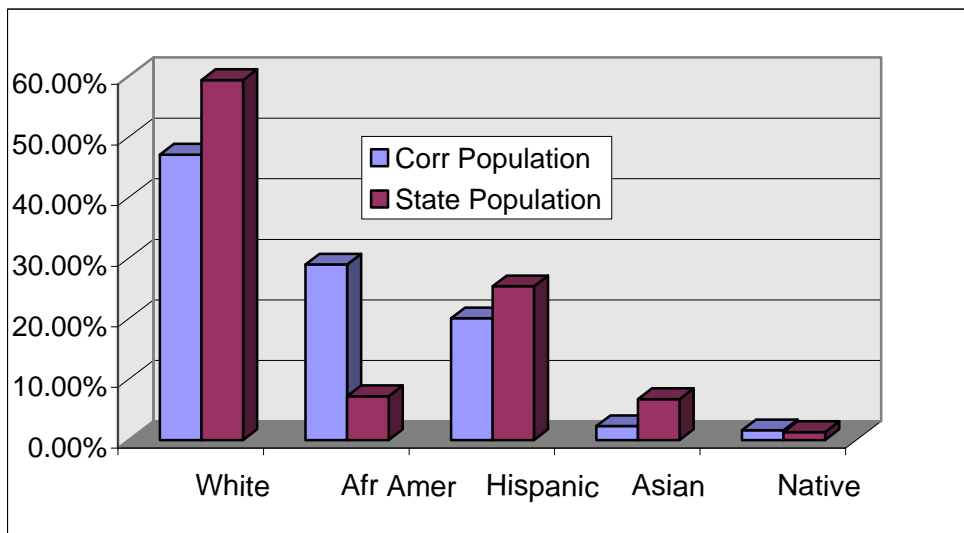


Figure 20



Nevada has traditionally tracked its Cuban population for historical reasons. In prior years, Nevada received federal aid based upon the number of Cubans in its prison system.

Figure 21₍₁₎
Ethnic Comparison Analysis



(1) Nevada Demographer's 2000 to 2028 forecast Office and Nevada Department of Corrections Ethnicity Report.

The correctional population has a larger proportion of African Americans than the state population, while the state population has a larger proportion of whites, Hispanics, and Asians.

Age Characteristics

Figure 22

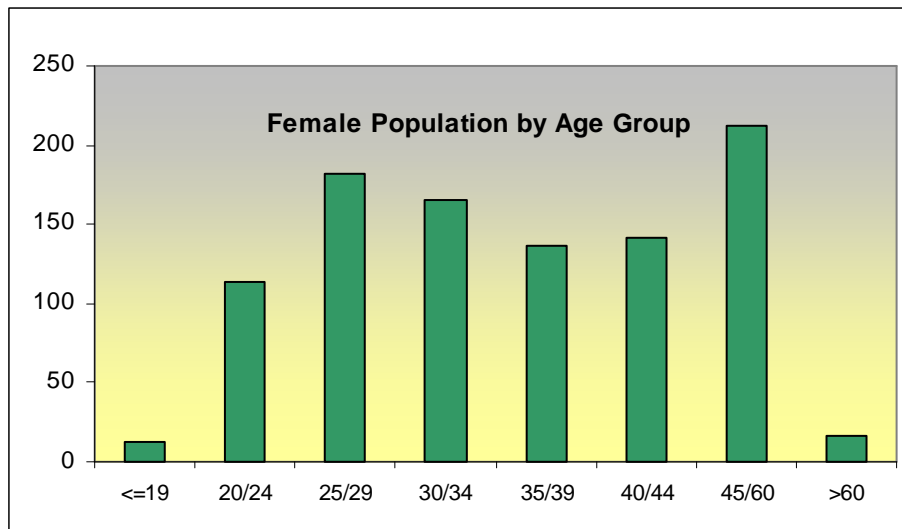


Figure 23

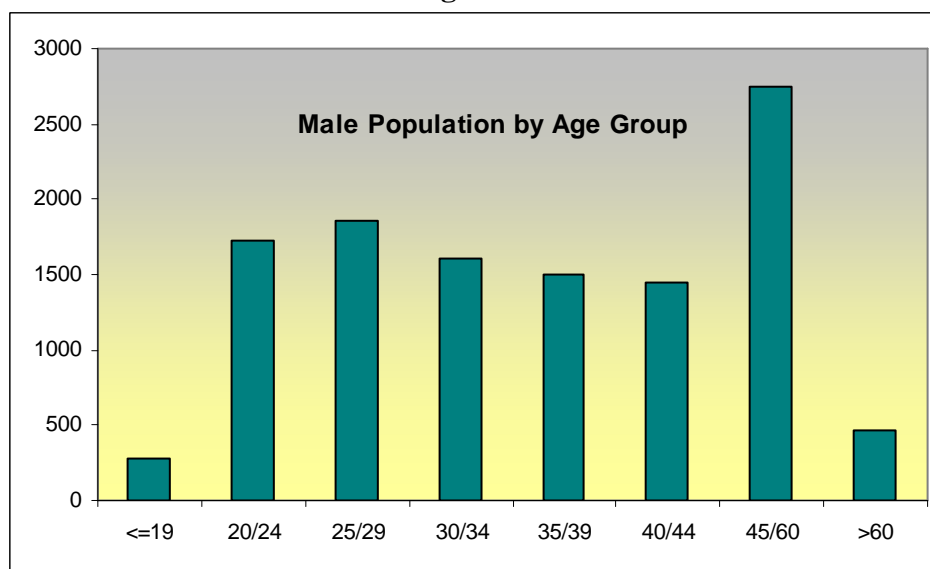


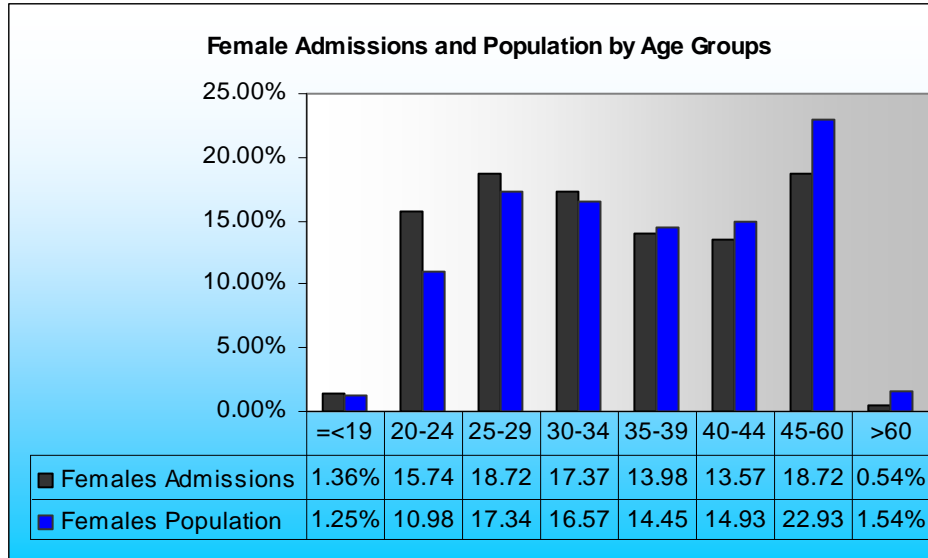
Table 16

TOTAL POPULATION	
AVERAGE AGE	
MALE	37.12
FEMALE	36.54
TOTAL	37.08

The average offender at Nevada Department of Corrections is high 30s.

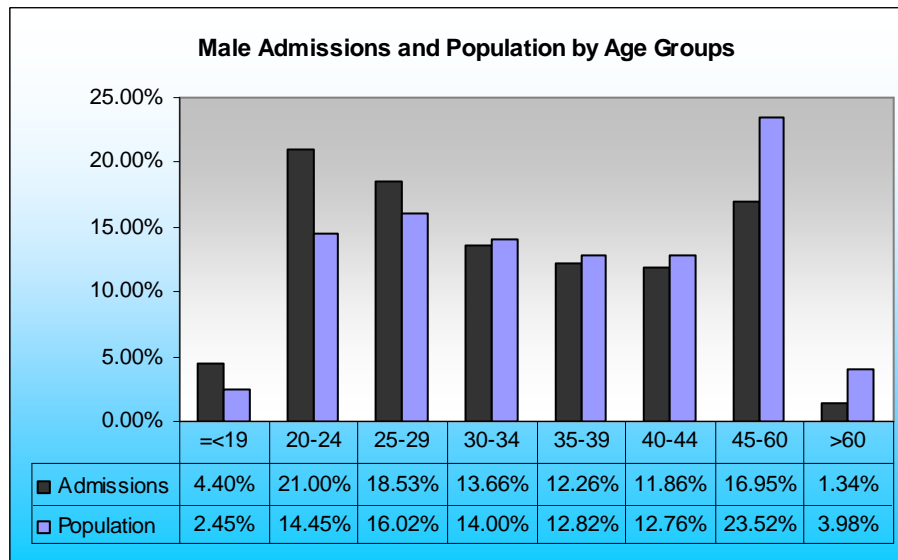
Admissions by Age

Figure 24



The 25-29 and the 45-60 age categories are the largest for the female population of admissions and for the overall population.

Figure 25



The 20-24 and the 25-29 age categories are the largest for the male intake population, the 25-29 and 45-60 years of age categories are largest for the overall male population.

SECTION IV
OFFENSE CHARACTERISTICS

Offenses

There are six main offense groups used in Nevada: sex, property, violence, DUI, drug, and other. The groups are arranged according to Nevada Offense Codes (NOC's). The figures in this section depict the distribution of these offense groups by gender and their ranking.

Figure 26

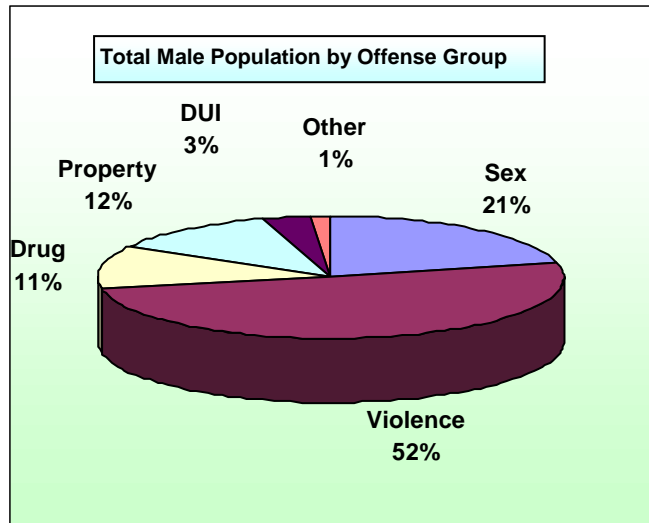
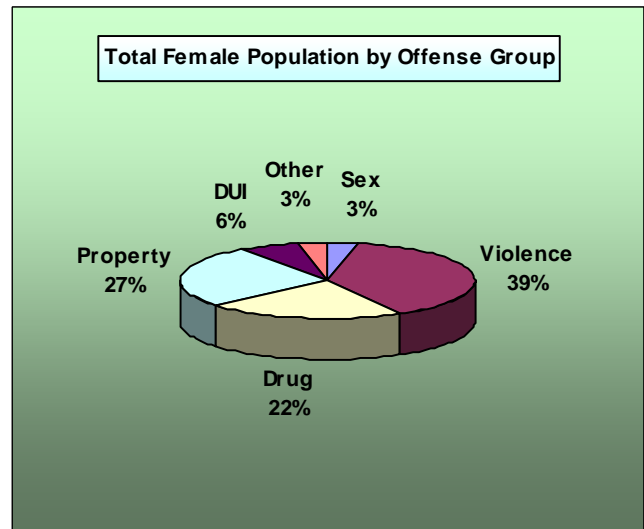


Figure 27



The male and female offender populations differ in the offense group rankings with nearly half of the male of offenders belonging in the violent offense group. The offense with the largest proportion of female offenders is violence, comprising over one third of all female population.

Felony Categories

Figure 28

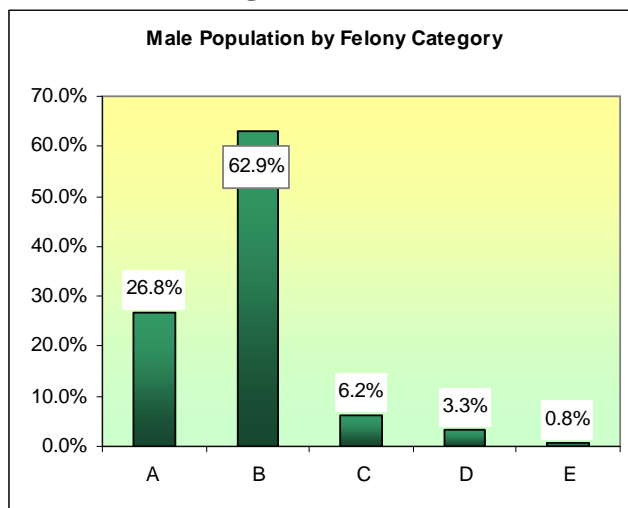
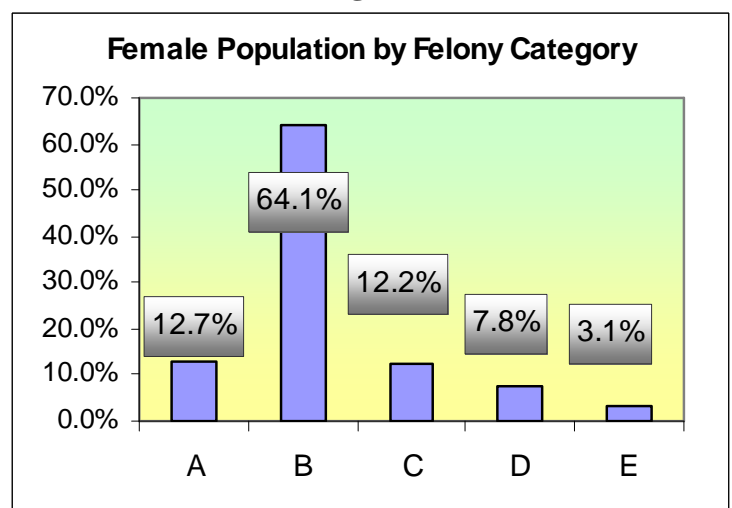


Figure 29



The male and female populations share one common characteristic in that the largest majority is comprised of B felons.

Prior Felonies

Figure 30

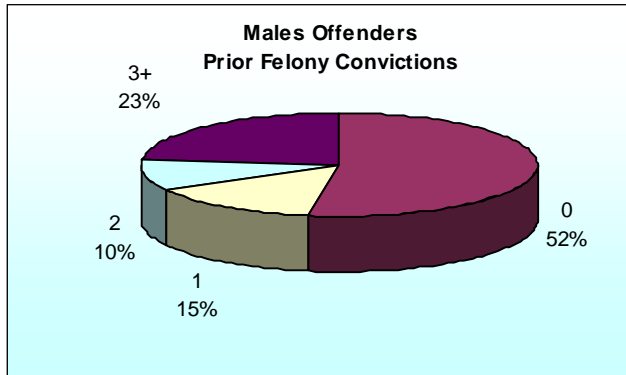
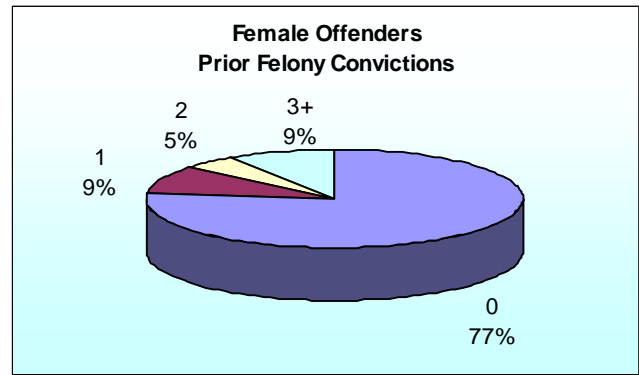


Figure 31



Approximately half of the male and over three fourths of the female population have no prior felony convictions.

Sentence Analysis

Figure 32

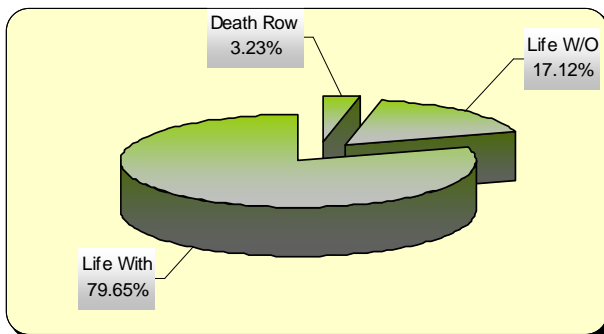


Table 17

Sentence	Offenders	Total
Death Row	82	0.6%
Life W/O Parole	435	3.3%
Life With Parole	2024	15.4%
Other	10587	80.6%
Total	13128	100.0%

Less than 1% of the offender population is serving a death sentence, and roughly 3% is serving a life sentence.

Table 18

Offender Felony Category		LENGTH OF STAY (months) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾						
		MALE OFFENDERS						
		2005		2006		2007		2008**
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons*	104.3	80.6	121.8	79	172.4	180.3	122.2	191.4
B Felons	32.2	28.7	30.4	26.3	28.2	40.3	30.2	37.5
C Felons	19.4	17.2	19.4	15.6	14.8	23.4	12.6	19.3
D Felons	18.8	12.5	17	13.4	12	20.8	10.6	17.1
E Felons	17.3	11.6	16.7	12.5	11.7	18.2	9.6	15.9
Safekeepers	4	N/A	4.5	N/A	N/A	8.1	N/A	5.9
TOTAL	25.7	24.3	23.7	22	23.2	29.9	21.3	29.2

- (1) Lengths of Stay derived by JFA Associates, LCC, March 2009 Forecast Report
- (2) Offenders with a life sentence (including life w/parole) were excluded from this table.
- (3) Cells filled with "N/A" are those for which JFA Associates, LCC could not derive the length of stay due to a lack of cases.

During Calendar Year 2008, the average length of stay for male offenders was 21.3 and 29.2 for paroles and discharges respectively. Discharged A felons served the largest number of months, with a length of stay of 191.4 more than twice the number of months served by A felons discharged in 2006. Males paroled during 2008 served just six months additionally relative to 2006 paroles.

Table 19

Offender Felony Category		LENGTH OF STAY (months) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾						
		FEMALE OFFENDERS						
		2005		2006		2007		2008**
	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge	Parole	Discharge
A Felons*	38.3	61.9	N/A	N/A	62.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
B Felons	27.5	22.3	24.6	17.9	20.1	32	21.2	30.5
C Felons	15.1	11.7	14.9	13.2	13.1	18.4	12	16.6
D Felons	15.5	10.5	15.1	11.1	11.1	17.5	8.8	16.6
E Felons	15	9.5	15.5	11.9	10.7	15.9	8.9	14.6
TOTAL	21.3	16.6	19.4	14.6	15	23	14.1	22.6

- (1) Lengths of Stay derived by JFA Associates, LCC, March 2009 Forecast Report
- (2) Offenders with a life sentence (including life w/parole) were excluded from this table.
- (3) Cells filled with "N/A" are those for which JFA Associates, LCC could not derive the length of stay due to a lack of cases.

Offenders released During Calendar Year 2008 served an average of 14.1, if paroled, and 22.6 months, if discharged. Category B felons discharged during the same year served the highest number of months, 30.5, more than 1 ½ times the time served by the same type of offenders released in 2006. Time served by Category B parole releases declined by 2.4 months since 2006 while discharges increased by 12.6 months.

SECTION V
CUSTODY LEVELS AND OFFENDER POPULATION

Assigned and Computed Custodies

The NDOC assigns inmates to one of five custody levels: maximum, close, medium, minimum, and community trustee. For reporting and planning purposes, the department aggregates unassigned, close, and maximum custody level offenders and community trustee with minimum custody level offenders. Offenders pending to go through the intake process and who have not had an assessment are coded as unassigned.

Staff begins the classification process by computing a classification score using a standardized classification instrument. The score is utilized to gauge the inmate's level of risk based on the offenses associated with his sentence structure and one of three custody designations are eventually arrived at for each inmate: (1) computed, (2) assigned, and (3) actual. The assigned custody is updated when applicable, upon a periodic review. Beds must be available for an offender to be actually placed in the corresponding assigned custody, but the offender will not be placed in the assigned custody until space is "actually" available.

Classification staff can override the computed custody recommendation for a number of reasons, such as enemy situations, pending warrants, medical needs, gang activity, criminal history, etc. At NDOC, the majority of inmates are medium custody with most institutions having multi-custody beds, and the camps and transitional houses holding minimum and community trustee level offenders.

For purposes of understanding the custody of its own inmate population and the effectiveness of its classification process, NDOC derives contingency tables to compare actual custody versus computed custody. Historical custody distributions formerly provided by NDOC compared computed versus assigned custody distributions. Due to an information systems conversion, starting with Fiscal Year 2008, the Research and Planning Section of the Offender Management Division discontinued analyzing assigned custody versus computed custody, and instead, began to analyze actual versus computed custody with the intent to report a true reflection of the custody levels where offenders are currently placed.

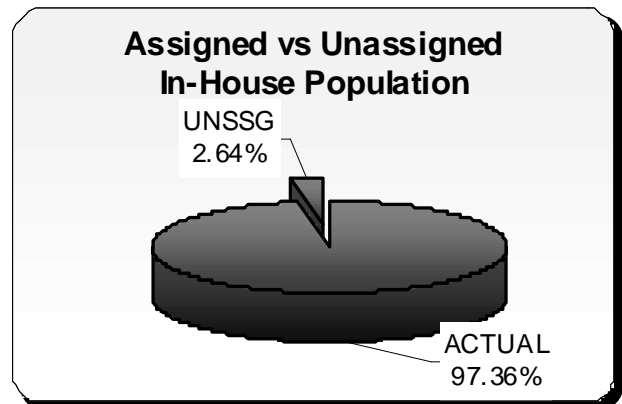
NDOC tracks custody of its in-house population in two ways, inclusive and exclusive of safekeepers. For purposes of assessing and analyzing the effectiveness of the classification system, the analytical statistics derived exclude safe keepers; however, for planning purposes, these statistics are inclusive of safekeepers. NDOC must include the safekeeping population given that beds must be planned and be available for these offenders. Offenders temporarily housed at a county jail or hospitalized are always included in the analysis with the assumption that they retain the same custody level as when they are housed at an NDOC facility. A safekeeper is an individual under the jurisdiction of entity other than the NDOC but in NDOC custody.

As of June 30, 2009, when safekeepers were excluded, 2.64% of the correctional population was on unassigned status while 97.36% had an actual custody level.

Table 20

GENDER	ACTUAL	UNSSG	TOTAL
FEMALE	920 96.23%	36 3.77%	956 100.00%
MALE	11173 97.45%	292 2.55%	11465 100.00%
TOTAL	12093 97.36%	328 2.64%	12421 100.00%

Figure 33



Traditionally, approximately half of the inmate population computes and is housed at the medium custody level. The tables below demonstrate this relationship as well as the progression of the three custodies over time.

Table 21

ACTUAL VS ASSIGNED CUSTODY				
FEMALES				
COMPUTED				
ACTUAL	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	204	5	0	209
MED	169	336	39	544
CLOS	39	97	67	203
TOTAL	412	438	106	956
MALES				
COMPUTED				
ACTUAL	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	1367	87	2	1456
MED	1474	4523	816	6813
CLOS	400	1279	1517	3196
TOTAL	3241	5889	2335	11465

Table 22

DISTRIBUTION OF CUSTODIES				
FEMALES				
COMPUTED				
ACTUAL	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	21.34%	0.52%	0.00%	21.86%
MED	17.68%	35.15%	4.08%	56.90%
CLOS	4.08%	10.15%	7.01%	21.23%
TOTAL	43.10%	45.82%	11.09%	100.00%
MALES				
COMPUTED				
ACTUAL	MIN	MED	CLOS	TOTAL
MIN	11.92%	0.76%	7.12%	12.70%
MED	12.86%	39.45%	13.23%	59.42%
CLOS	3.49%	11.16%	40.73%	27.88%
TOTAL	28.27%	51.37%	20.37%	100.00%

In June 2009, 4.08% of the female population computed minimum and was housed in close custody. Similarly, 3.49% of the male population computed minimum but was confined in close custody housing.

Figure 34

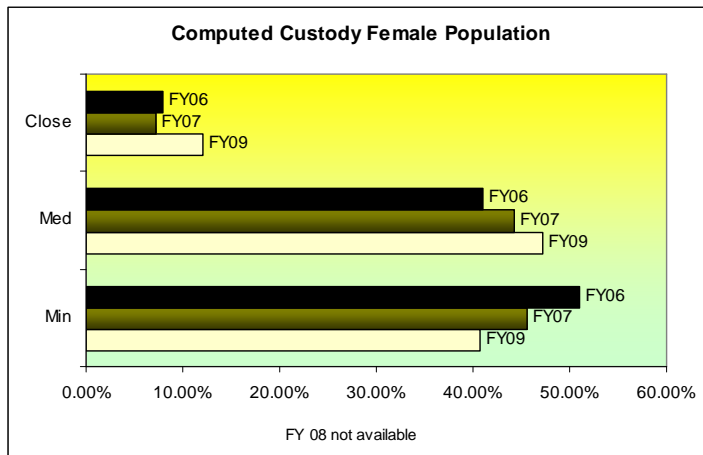
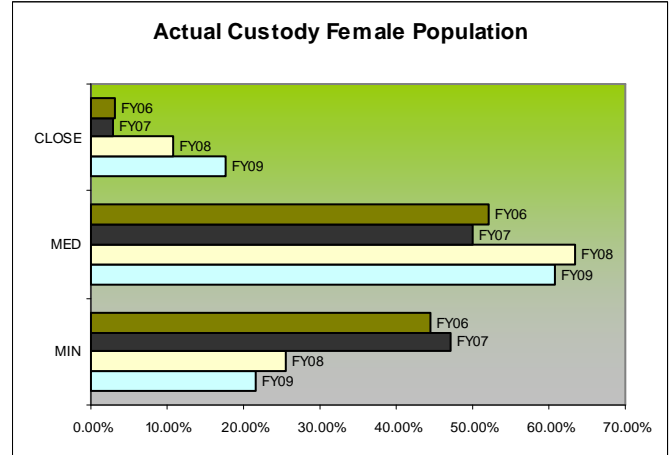


Figure 35



At the end of Fiscal Year 2006, the female computed minimum custody population was relatively larger than medium custody. The female actual/assigned medium custody has always been the largest category, except at the end of Fiscal Year 2007, when the medium and minimum custody population are almost equal. At the end of Fiscal Year 2009, the proportion of close female offenders nearly approached minimum custody levels.

Figure 36

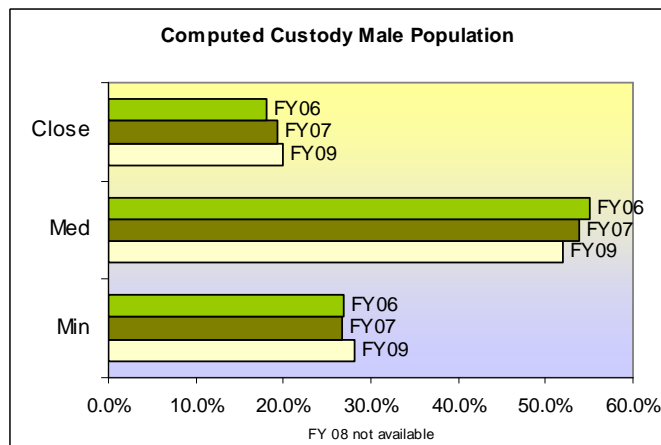
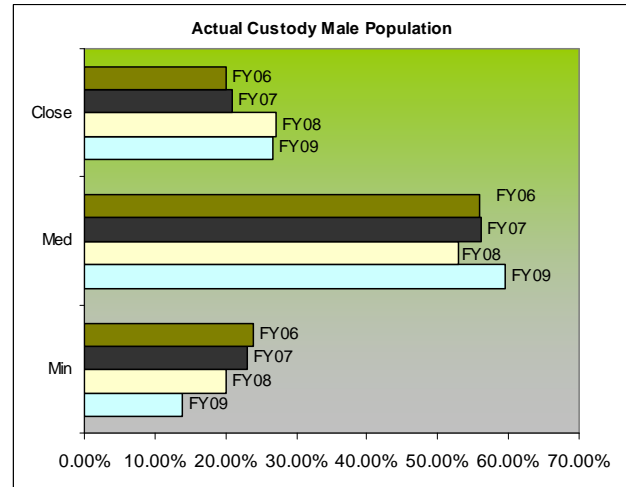


Figure 37



The male computed medium custody has been, historically, the largest category, with the minimum custody category increasing over time. In terms of assigned/actual custody levels, the medium and close custody male populations have been increasing over time, while the minimum custody has been declining.

The fashion in which the actual custody distributions are unexpectedly trending presents challenges for inmate management and physical capacity long-term planning. Considering the shortage of capital available to build and support new buildings and with the minimum population decreasing and the close custody increasing, the correctional system will find it difficult to accommodate the characteristics of the more at risk individuals. Medium and close custody inmates cannot be housed in non-fenced facilities.

HISTORICAL ASSIGNED AND ACTUAL CUSTODY DISTRIBUTIONS ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Table 23

Year	MALE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTION				FEMALE CUSTODY DISTRIBUTION			
	Min	Med	Close	Total	Min	Med	Close	Total
04/94	22%	57%	21%	100%	53%	31%	16%	100%
10/94	22%	57%	21%	100%	53%	31%	16%	100%
11/94	22%	57%	21%	100%	53%	31%	16%	100%
12/94	22%	57%	21%	100%	21%	58%	21%	100%
01/95	23%	56%	21%	100%	53%	31%	16%	100%
03/95	22%	57%	21%	100%	21%	58%	21%	100%
11/96	21%	54%	25%	100%	47%	38%	15%	100%
03/97	21%	49%	30%	100%	44%	36%	19%	100%
05/97	21%	54%	25%	100%	47%	38%	15%	100%
07/97	21%	54%	25%	100%	47%	38%	15%	100%
03/98	21%	54%	25%	100%	47%	42%	11%	100%
'06/98	21%	54%	25%	100%	34%	55%	11%	100%
07/98	21%	54%	25%	100%	34%	55%	11%	100%
03/99	23%	51%	26%	100%	43%	47%	10%	100%
09/00	20%	54%	26%	100%	38%	51%	11%	100%
12/00	20%	54%	26%	100%	36%	53%	11%	100%
03/01	20%	54%	26%	100%	36%	53%	11%	100%
04/01	24%	54%	22%	100%	38%	53%	9%	100%
08/02	22%	53%	25%	100%	45%	48%	7%	100%
03/03	25%	54%	21%	100%	45%	48%	7%	100%
10/04	21%	56%	23%	100%	40%	46%	14%	100%
03/05	21%	57%	22%	100%	45%	49%	6%	100%
04/06	22%	55%	23%	100%	47%	39%	14%	100%
11/06	22%	57%	21%	100%	45%	51%	4%	100%
03/07	23%	55%	22%	100%	44%	54%	3%	100%
06/07	22%	55%	23%	100%	43%	51%	6%	100%
06/08	20%	53%	27%	100%	26%	64%	11%	100%
11/08	16%	57%	27%	100%	24%	64%	12%	100%
03/09	16%	60%	25%	100%	22%	62%	16%	100%
07/09	14%	60%	27%	100%	22%	61%	18%	100%

- (1) These series were obtained from capital improvement projects documents created and maintained by the Nevada Department of Corrections.
- (2) For the period 04/94 to 06/07 these are assigned custody distributions, and for the period 06/08 to 07/09 these are actual custody distributions.
- (3) The populations drawn to generate these series are inclusive of offenders under custody of NDOC on a safekeeping basis.

Figure 38

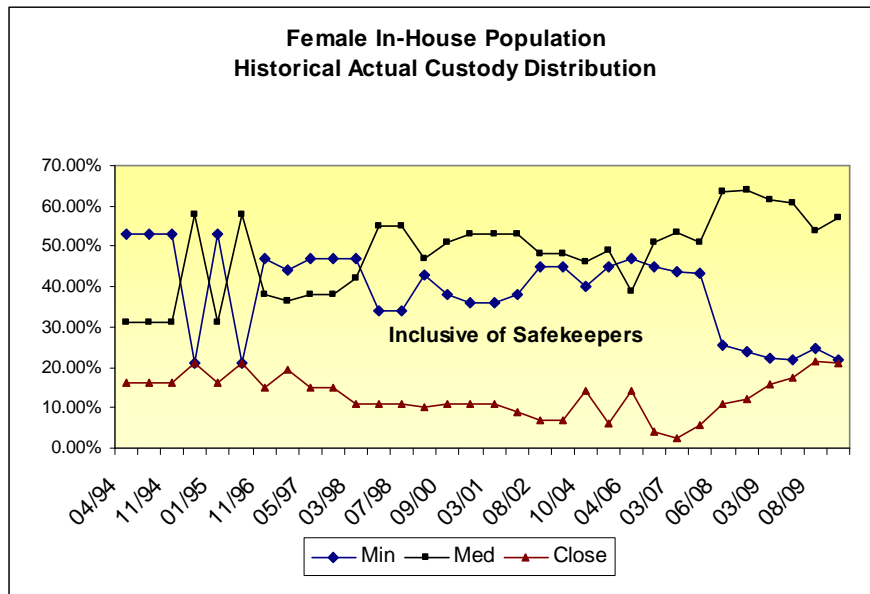


Figure 37 above depicts the behavior of the data over time demonstrating the increasing trend of the female close custody and decreasing medium custody distributions. Minimum custody is, overall, increasing too. At the end of Fiscal Year 2009, the minimum and close populations reached nearly the same level.

Figure 39

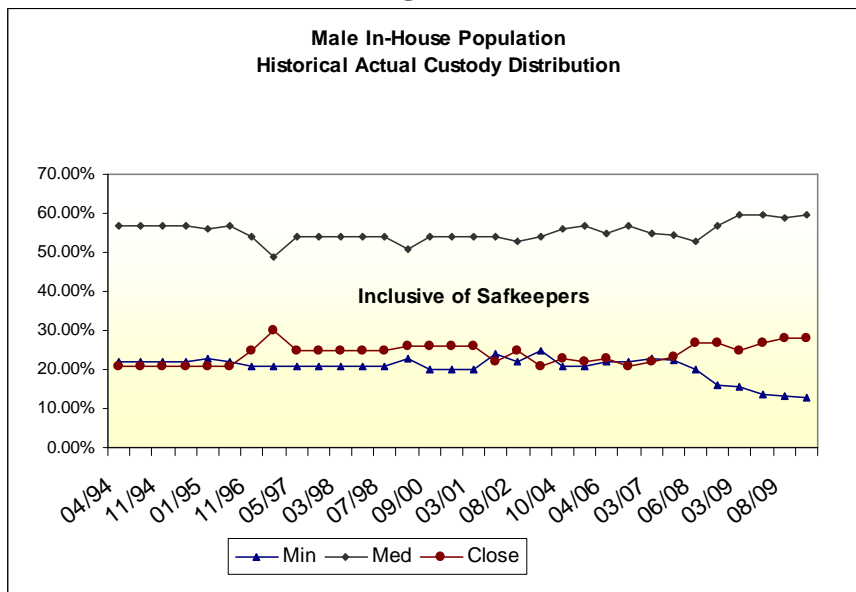


Figure 38 depicts the behavior of the series very clearly. Overall, medium custody has remained in the 50 to 60% range over time and it is currently on an increasing trend. Close custody, as noted above with the female population, is increasing, and minimum custody is decreasing.

SECTION VI
ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Prison Intakes.

The Nevada Department of Corrections, as has occurred nationally, recently experienced a decrease in population growth. Between Calendar Years 2000 and 2006, the total prison population grew by 1% to 9.1% each year; however, this trend was reversed in 2008 when the population declined by .6% at year end relative to the previous year. The decline in growth is a multivariable phenomena attributed to an overall decline in the US as well as the state's population, declining birth rates, and declining crime rates accompanied by changes in the state law enacted with the intent to reduce prison crowding. These laws are believed to have contributed to an increasing pattern of prison releases.

Admission Categories:

- ▶ ***New Commit:*** offenders sentenced to a new conviction, probation violators, safekeepers, and those serving concurrent sentences in other states.
- ▶ ***Parole Violators:*** offenders returning to prison after being released on parole or mandatory parole due to violating parole or committing a new crime.

The series and charts below depict the inflow and outflow of NDOC's prison population reflecting a declining effect in admissions since 2007.

Table 25

Table 24

Yearly Male Admissions (1)				
CY	New Commits	Parole Violators	Total	%
1996	3311	591	3902	
1997	3402	683	4085	4.69%
1998	3520	724	4244	3.89%
1999	3244	726	3970	-6.46%
2000	3424	888	4312	8.61%
2001	3265	865	4130	-4.22%
2002	3377	896	4273	3.46%
2003	3847	956	4803	12.40%
2004	4052	885	4937	2.79%
2005	4267	811	5078	2.86%
2006	4744	733	5477	7.86%
2007	4590	945	5535	1.06%
2008	4699	537	5236	-5.40%

Yearly Female Admissions ⁽¹⁾				
CY	New Commits	Parole Violators	Total	%
1996	387	45	432	
1997	416	45	461	6.7%
1998	446	70	516	11.9%
1999	443	66	509	-1.4%
2000	490	118	608	19.4%
2001	430	107	537	-11.7%
2002	463	107	570	6.1%
2003	443	94	537	-5.8%
2004	570	78	648	20.7%
2005	604	75	679	4.8%
2006	746	69	815	20.0%
2007	684	106	790	-3.1%
2008	642	75	717	-9.2%

Female admissions were marked by decreases in new commits in 2007 and 2008, with parole violators increased in 2007 and then, declined in 2008. Male admissions, conversely, were characterized by a decrease in new commits in 2007 and, an increase in 2008, and by an increase in 2007 in parole violators and then a decrease in 2008.

Figure 40

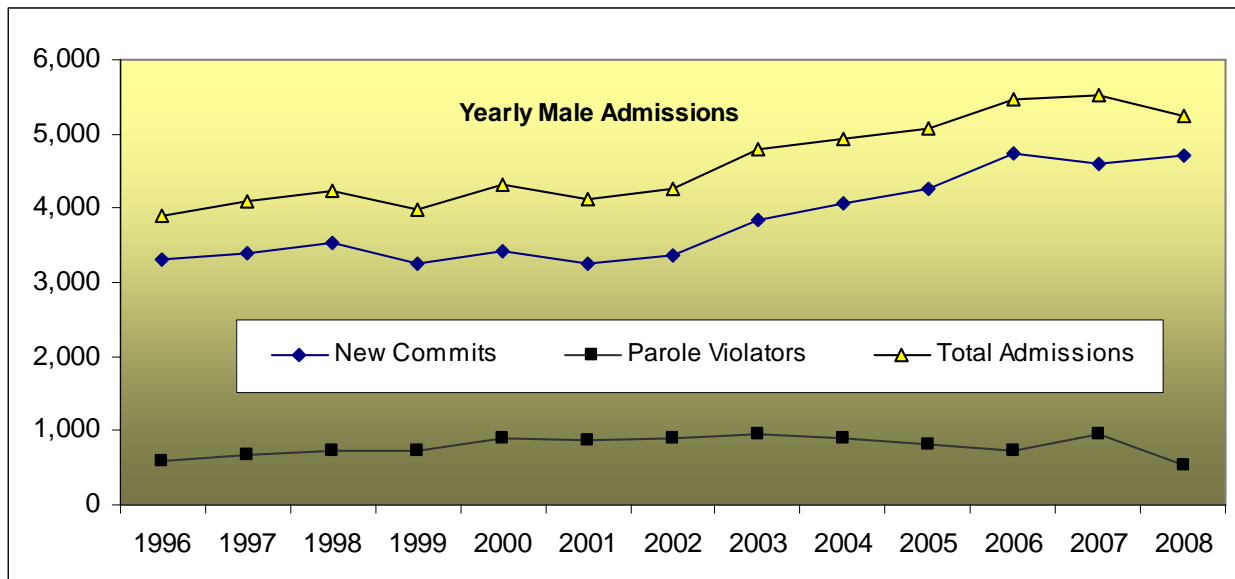
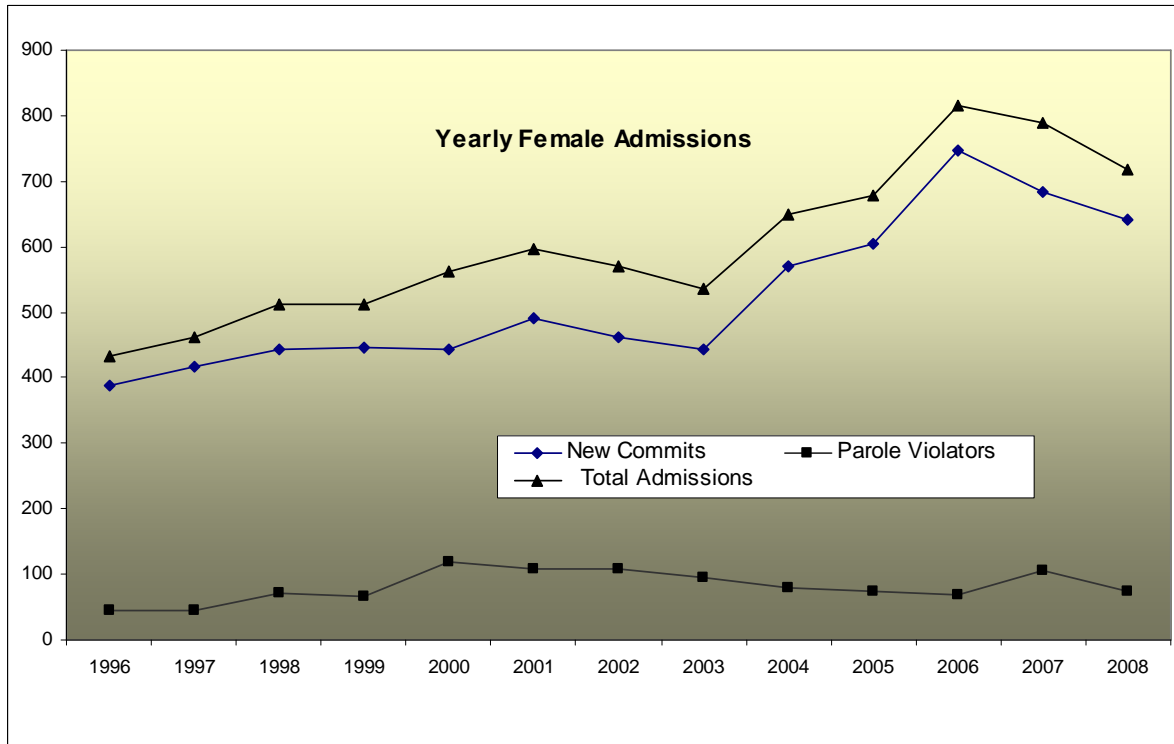


Figure 41



Release Categories:

- Discharges: offenders released due to expiration of sentence, released to a committing authority, or commuted sentence.
- Parole: offenders released on community supervision for a period of time or for life.
- Deaths: offenders that pass away while serving a prison sentence.

Table 26

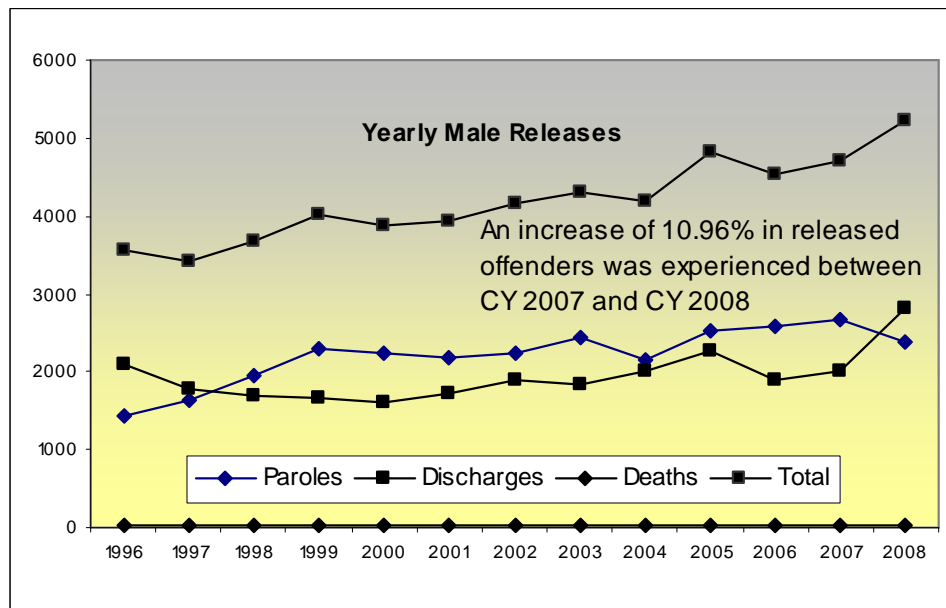
Year	Males				%
	Paroles	Discharges	Deaths	Total	
1996	1430	2099	34	3563	
1997	1634	1769	23	3426	-3.85%
1998	1966	1683	26	3675	7.27%
1999	2307	1676	36	4019	9.36%
2000	2242	1604	24	3870	-3.71%
2001	2183	1726	28	3937	1.73%
2002	2233	1908	24	4165	5.79%
2003	2429	1850	23	4302	3.29%
2004	2158	2003	31	4192	-2.56%
2005	2534	2272	10	4816	14.89%
2006	2587	1903	34	4524	-6.06%
2007	2684	2000	32	4716	4.24%
2008	2391	2804	38	5233	10.96%

Table 27

Year	Females				%
	Paroles	Discharges	Deaths	Total	
1996	165	224	1	390	
1997	209	170	2	381	-2.3%
1998	289	181	1	471	23.6%
1999	363	152	2	517	9.8%
2000	349	140	1	490	-5.2%
2001	371	172	0	543	10.8%
2002	326	242	1	569	4.8%
2003	351	219	1	571	0.4%
2004	296	219	2	517	-9.5%
2005	413	203	2	618	19.5%
2006	415	221	2	638	3.2%
2007	429	214	2	645	1.1%
2008	497	275	0	772	19.7%

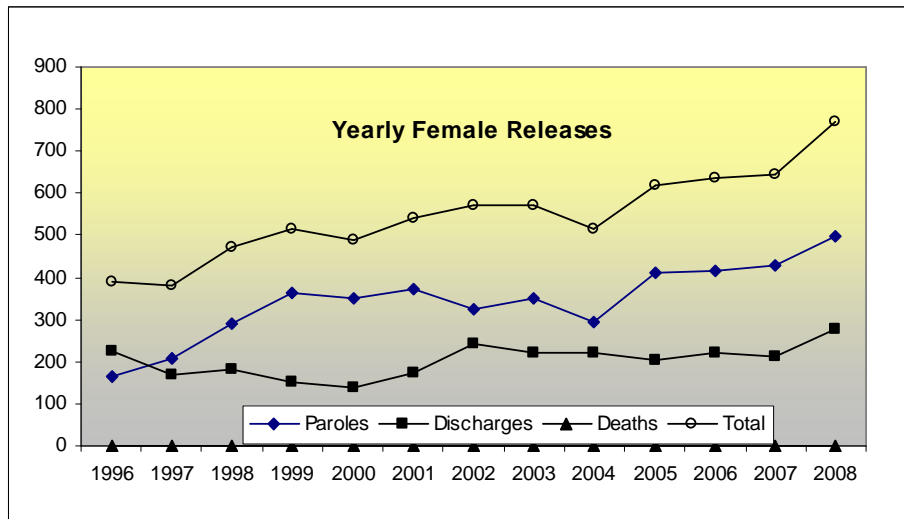
The number of male inmates released decreased from 4,816 in 2005 to 4,524 in 2006 and progressively increased to 5,233 in 2008. While the number of paroled inmates increased in 2007, and then, declined in 2008, offenders discharged increased during 2007 and 2008.

Figure 42



The level of female released on parole has been increasing 2004; however, discharges declined between 2004 and 2005, increased again 2006, declined slightly in 2007, and went upwards again in 2008.

Figure 43



Inmate Deaths

Offender deaths have ranged from 24 to 46 each year since Calendar Year 2001. Due to confidentiality laws, NDOC can no longer report causes of death. The median dying age of deceased inmates has not fluctuated much since 2001, with the median age being 57 in CY 2001 and 56 in CY 2009 and ranging between 26 and 73 years of age.

Figure 44

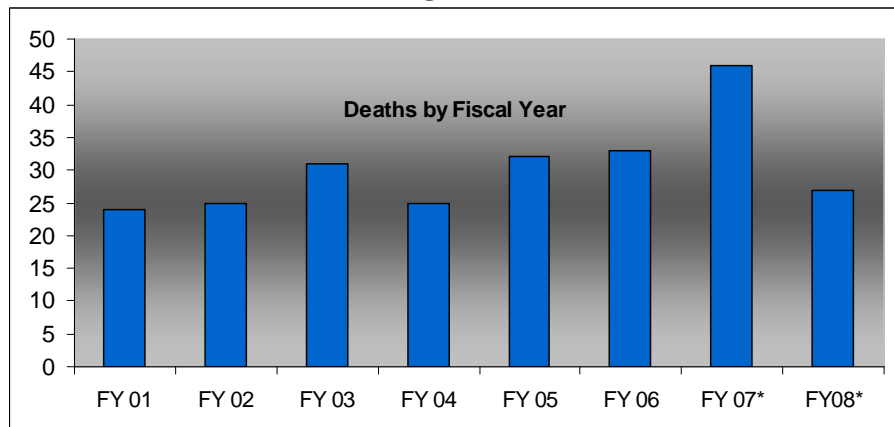


Table 28

FY	FY01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY09	Average
Deaths	24	25	31	25	32	33	46	27	29	30.22
% Change		4.17%	24.00%	19.35%	28.00%	3.13%	39.39%	41.30%	7.41%	5.68%

Admission Characteristics

Table 29

Female Admissions by County																			
Calendar Year	Carson	Clark	Churcl	Douglas	Elko	Esmrd	Eureka	Humbl	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Persg	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	Boarder	Year
2002	8	334	7	3	25	0	1	12	0	3	16	0	2	3	0	148	8	0	570
2003	7	289	5	7	21	0	0	10	0	1	8	5	12	1	16	132	22	0	536
2004	15	349	12	9	16	0	0	6	0	3	15	3	4	2	1	209	3	2	649
2005	14	437	11	11	10	0	0	7	0	1	14	0	11	2	0	156	5	0	679
2006	14	503	19	20	16	0	0	8	4	2	19	4	9	1	2	188	5	0	814
2007 ₍₁₎	15	491	13	12	17	0	0	5	3	2	21	3	11	3	0	191	3	0	790
2008 ₍₁₎	16	446	20	8	13	0	0	5	0	1	13	1	10	1	0	182	1	0	717
Yearly Average	13	407	12	10	17	0	0	8	1	2	15	2	8	2	3	172	7	0	679
	1.9%	59.9%	1.8%	1.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	2.2%	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%	25.3%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Table 30

Male Admissions by County																			
Calendar Year	Carson	Clark	Churcl	Douglas	Elko	Esmrd	Eureka	Humbl	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Persg	Storey	Washoe	W.Pine	Boarder ₍₁₎	Year Total
2002	114	2563	56	46	130	2	4	41	9	8	79	21	75	14	5	1057	20	18	4262
2003	92	2764	55	40	123	5	5	36	5	10	59	21	47	7	5	1131	21	372	4798
2004	134	3047	60	71	102	4	7	23	5	7	70	8	83	10	0	1217	25	52	4925
2005	118	3339	64	51	112	1	3	37	6	8	64	16	63	22	1	1149	20	3	5077
2006	145	3631	78	67	119	2	3	38	10	6	77	17	70	9	2	1187	10	6	5477
2007 ₍₂₎	138	3655	74	62	121	2	3	39	8	7	74	17	70	17	2	1225	16	5	5535
2008 ₍₂₎	131	3455	70	58	115	1	3	37	8	7	70	16	66	16	1	1158	15	4	5231
Yearly Average	125	3208	65	56	117	2	4	36	7	8	70	17	68	14	2	1161	18	66	5044
	2.5%	63.6%	1.3%	1.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	23.0%	0.4%	1.3%	100.0%

(1) The large majority of offenders in the boarder category in 2003 and 2004 consisted of contracted inmates.

(2) Admissions and releases for 2007 and 2008 are estimates. Official actual data are not available due to software conversion.

FISCAL YEAR 2009 FEMALE ADMISSIONS

Figure 45

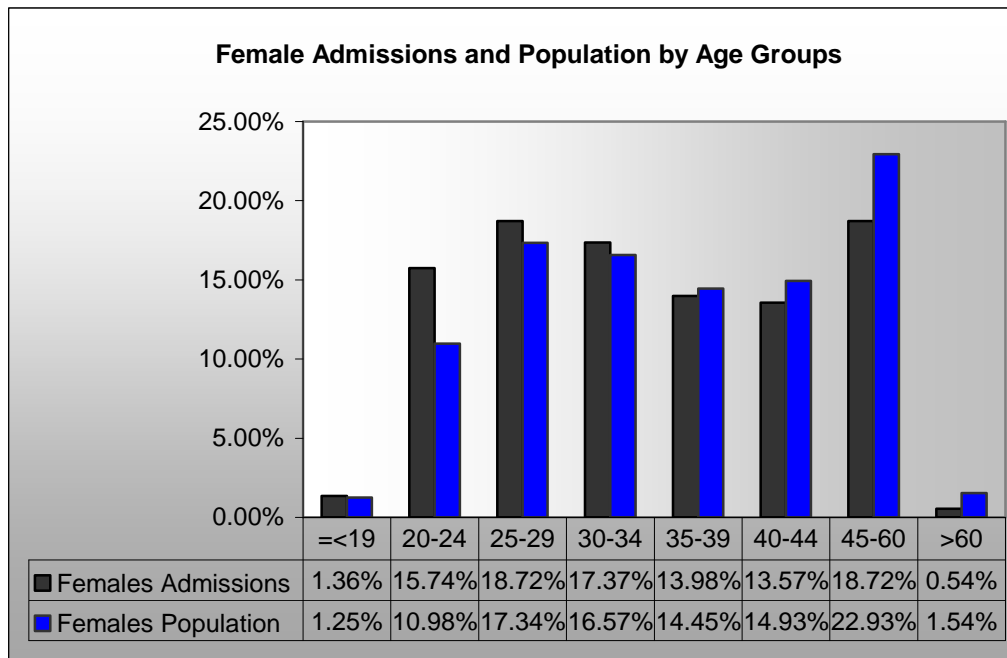


Table 31

Ethnicity /Age FY 09	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-60	>60	Grand Total
American Indian	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	8
Asian	0	2	3	3	3	1	2	0	14
Black	3	28	31	28	23	26	39	2	180
Caucasian	4	65	89	84	67	66	89	2	466
Hispanic	2	14	12	11	10	4	7		60
Native American	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Grand Total	10	116	138	128	103	100	138	4	737

Table 32

Admission Type	Carson	Churchill	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Humboldt	Lander	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Washoe	White Pine	Grand Total
New Commit	12	15	208	4	7			11	1	8	80	1	347
Never Phys Rcvd			6								2		8
Prob Viol New	6	6	165		3	2		4		2	38	3	229
Prob Viol w/o			20								10		30
Parole Viol New			57	1		2		1		2	13		76
Parole Viol w/o			3								2		5
Safekeeper											1		1
Other		1	30				1			2	7		41
Grand Total	18	22	489	5	10	4	1	16	1	14	153	4	737

Table 33

Female Admissions		
New Commit	347	47.08%
Never Phys Rcvd	8	1.09%
Prob Viol New	229	31.07%
Prob Viol w/o	30	4.07%
Parole Viol New	76	10.31%
Parole Viol w/o	5	0.68%
Safekeeper	1	0.14%
Other	41	5.56%
Grand Total	737	100.00%

FISCAL YEAR 2009 MALE ADMISSIONS

Figure 46

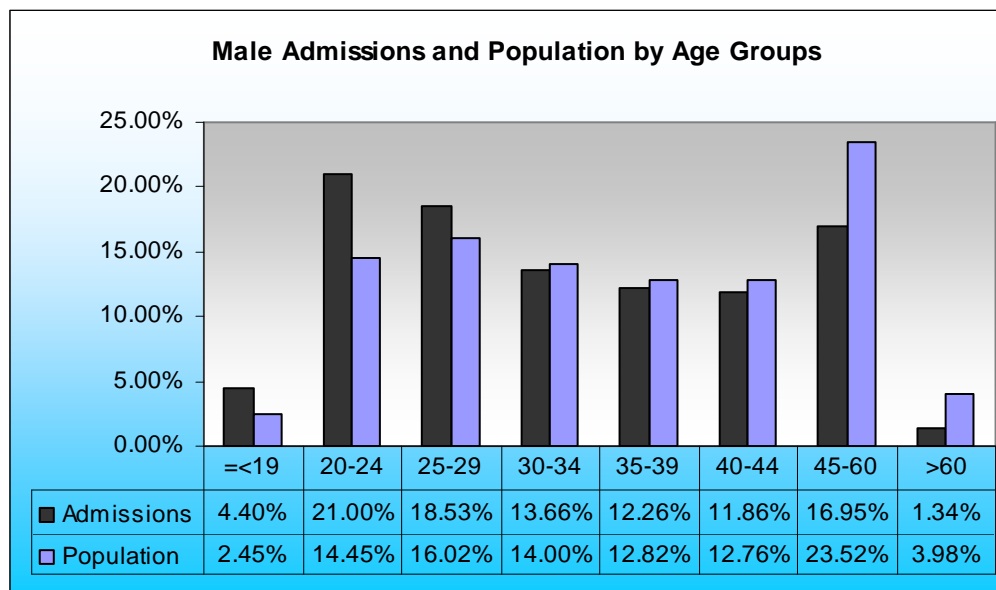


Table 34

Ethnicity /Age FY 09	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-60	>60	Grand Total
American Indian	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	6
Asian	2	15	15	18	15	15	19		99
Black	102	339	225	184	179	200	259	14	1502
Caucasian	57	386	399	285	272	299	470	43	2211
Cuban	1	7	2	3	5	6	8	0	32
Hispanic	54	295	289	185	137	72	83	8	1123
Native American	5	12	8	15	11	8	15	2	76
Other	2	8	1	1		1	4	0	17
Total	223	1064	939	692	621	601	858	68	5066

Table 35

COUNTY	NC	MPN	MPV	NPR	PBN	PBW	PVN	PVW	SK	Other	Grand Total
Carson	74	1			21	3	7	3	5	13	127
Churchill	40				13		8		3	5	69
Clark	1772	2		62	699	120	304	41	132	271	3404
Douglas	46				5		4	2	3	5	65
Elko	44	1			8	1	4	2	1	5	66
Esmeralda	1								1		2
Eureka	2										2
Humboldt	13				7		1		1	3	25
Lander					1			1			2
Lincoln	6				2		1		2		11
Lyon	43				14		4		1	10	72
Mineral	7				2		1				10
Nye	41				7		2		17	6	73
Pershing	6				1		1		1		9
Storey	5									1	6
Washoe	646	7	3	9	145	29	88	13	82	64	1086
White Pine	10				2				2		14
Grand Total	2756	11	3	71	927	153	425	62	251	384	5044

Fiscal Year 2009 Releases

During Fiscal Year 2009, NDOC released 744 female offenders, of which, approximately half were released on parole and 28.09% were discharged. Sixty-two percent of female offenders released were from Clark County and one-fourth from Washoe County.

Table 36

Release Type	Females	%
Discharged	209	28.09%
Mandatory Parole	135	18.15%
Parole	340	45.70%
Other	60	8.06%
Total	744	100.00%

Table 37

Release Type	Carson	Chrchl	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Nye	Pershing	Washoe	White Pine	Grand Total
Dischrd	1	1	134	3	1	5	0	1	1	1	0	60	1	209
Mand														
Par	1	4	81	4	3	1	1		5	3	3	28	1	135
Parole	9	11	212	6	3	3	1	2	6	8	0	79		340
Other	2	0	35	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	16	0	60
Total	13	16	462	14	10	9	2	3	14	13	3	183	2	744
%	1.75%	2.15%	62.10%	1.88%	1.34%	1.21%	0.27%	0.40%	1.88%	1.75%	0.40%	24.60%	0.27%	100.00%

Table 38

Ethnicity	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-60	>65	Grand Total
American Indian			1	1		2		4
Asian	2	5	3	1	3	3		17
Black	20	33	36	26	23	38	1	177
Caucasian	53	93	76	68	81	86	2	459
Hispanic	16	21	21	8	2	8		76
Native American	1	2	2		1	1		7
Grand Total	92	154	139	104	110	138	3	740

As reflected in the table below, the large majority of females released are 25 to 44 years of age.

Fiscal Year 2009 Male Releases

Table 39

Release Type	Male	Grand Total
Court Order	16	0.30%
Death	29	0.54%
Discharged	2182	40.50%
Mandatory Parole	848	15.74%
Parole	1721	31.95%
Retrn to Cm Aut	135	2.51%
Other	456	8.46%
Grand Total	5387	100.00%

Approximately 40% of male releases were discharged and one-third were paroled during Fiscal Year 2009.

Table 40

Ethnicity /Age FY 09	<20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-60	>60	Grand Total
American Indian		2		1	2			1	6
Asian	2	15	15	18	15	15	19		99
Black	102	339	225	184	179	200	259	14	1502
Caucasian	57	386	399	285	272	299	470	43	2211
Cuban	1	7	2	3	5	6	8		32
Hispanic	54	295	289	185	137	72	83	8	1123
Native American	5	12	8	15	11	8	15	2	76
Other	2	8	1	1		1	4		17
Total	223	1064	939	692	621	601	858	68	5066

The largest majority of males released during Fiscal year 2009 were in the 20-29 years of age. This information further confirms the importance of programming prison offenders as they will exit the prison system young enough to be employable and useful members of society.

Table 41

Release Type	Carson	Chrlch	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Esm & Eurk	Humbld	Lander	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Storey	Washoe	White Pine	Unknwn	Grand Total
Court Ordered			11				1				1			3			16
Deceased			18	1	1						1			7	1		29
Discharged	51	21	1442	19	36	3	8	5	31	8	24	10	1	513	7	1	2180
Mand Parole	14	12	565	14	17	2	4	2	16	1	12	2	2	180	4		847
Parole	41	28	1140	19	30		16	2	27	1	19		3	391	3		1720
Rtrn Com Aut	3	2	69		1		1			1	7			34	3	14	135
Other	13	6	276	8	7	0	5	1	5	2	5	2	0	120	1	2	453
Grand Total	122	69	3521	61	92	5	35	10	79	13	69	14	6	1248	19	17	5380
%	2.3%	1.3%	65.4%	1.1%	1.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	1.5%	0.2%	1.3%	0.3%	0.1%	23.2%	0.4%	0.3%	100.0%

OFFENDERS ON PAROLE

At Fiscal Year end 2009, there were 2327 offenders on parole of which 16.35% were females and 83.65% were males. The largest offense group for males on parole was violence and for females property. The figures below depict their characteristics.

Table 42

PAROLE POPULATION	SEX	VIOL	DRUG	PROP	DUI	OTHER	TOTAL
MALE	289 14%	791 40%	504 25%	343 17%	54 3%	19 1%	2000 100%
FEMALE	2 1%	81 25%	108 33%	111 34%	18 6%	7 2%	327 100%
TOTAL	291 13%	872 37%	612 26%	454 20%	72 3%	26 1%	2327 100%

Figure 47

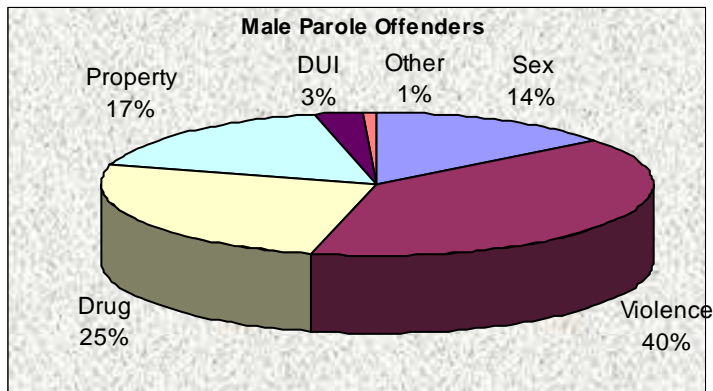
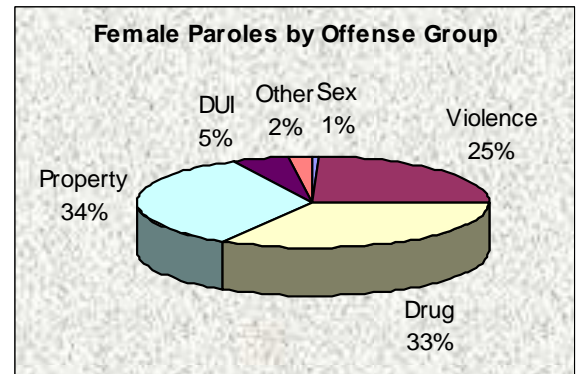


Figure 48



OFFENDERS ON LONG-TERM SENTENCES

Only 19.2% of the state's total correctional population in Nevada is composed of long-term offenders, or 2,523. Of these offenders, 3% are on death row, 3% are females and 97% are males. Under a former law, offenders were allowed to appeal a death sentence an infinite number of times, current laws limits appeals to three per offender. Offenders on a life sentence with parole can eventually be released to the community and remain under the supervision of the Division of Parole and Probation under the Department of Safety.

Table 43

Sentence	Females	Males	Total	%
Death	0	81	81	3.21%
Life	13	419	432	17.12%
Life w/Parole	63	1947	2010	79.67%
Total	76	2447	2523	100.00%

INTERSTATE COMPACT

Correctional systems enter into exchange agreements with other states. These agreements serve the purpose of housing inmates for another state for a variety of reasons, such as preserving the safety of the inmates or the staff. As of August 2009, Nevada engaged in inmate exchanges with 23 other states. The interstate compact program is administered by the Offender Management Division. These states and the corresponding trade balances are reflected in the table below.

Table 44

Trading State	Incarcerated Offenders		Balance of Man Hours
	OSC	NV	
Arizona	3	3	1505
California	6	7	3857
Colorado	1	1	1135
Connecticut	0	3	-5477
Florida	2	3	-4867
Hawaii	0	1	-4193
Idaho	2	3	-7106
Illinois	1	1	421
Iowa	2	2	-1798
Kentucky	1	1	-1291
Minnesota	1	3	-3846
Missouri	2	1	2611
Montana	1	1	-1091
Nebraska	0	0	342
New Mexico	4	2	-665
North Dakota	0	1	-2400
Ohio	1	2	-304
Orego	5	6	1242
Texas	0	0	-28
Utah	1	1	-253
Virginia	3	3	-2345
Washington	3	3	2066
Wyoming	4	3	604
Total	43	51	

The Nevada column reflects the number of out-of-state offenders housed in Nevada. For example, in August 2009, Nevada held seven offenders from California while California held six. A positive balance, in terms of man-day-hours, means Nevada owes man hours to the trading state, and a negative balance means that the trading state owes man hours to Nevada.

SECTION VII
CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

VICTIMS SERVICES

The Victims Services Division Unit (VSU) of the Nevada Department of Corrections has responsibility over a variety of activities related to victims of offenders incarcerated within the department. Once an offender is incarcerated, and if the offense involved victims, upon receipt of information, Victims Services staff contacts victims. The phone contact is meant to advise victims of the offenders' incarceration status and to schedule follow up hearings.

VSU staff is also present during reviews and hearings by the Psychological Panel, Parole Board, and Pardons Board hearings. Whenever an execution is being considered, the unit stays in contact with the victims regarding any particulars associated with the process. Training is provided to enforcement agencies and victim advocates as well as to community organizations that deal with victims of crime.

The Victims Unit has the responsibility of developing a crises intervention stress management team (CISM) created with the purpose of assisting staff members who suffer trauma as a result of critical incident either on or of duty. Assistance is available via meetings and training provided by the team addressing every person and every aspect of the incident under consideration. As summarized below, during Fiscal Year 2009, the unit attended 24 hearings, provided training for 82 participants and handled 1,157 phone calls.

Table 45

Telephone Contacts - FY09	
Victims	834
Law Enforcement Agencies	323
Total	1157

Table 46

Hearings	
Psychological Panel	15
Parole Board	7
Pardons Board	2
Total	24

Table 47

Training Participants	
Staff	69
Other Law Enforcement Agencies	7
Community Org & Advocates	6
Total	82

Access to Education

Inmates need certain skills to make a successful transition back into society once they are released from prison. Educational programs are vital to Nevada Department of Corrections rehabilitative success. Part of our mission is "...to provide opportunities for offenders to successfully re-enter the community through education, training, treatment, work and spiritual development." It is in the best interest and of the offender population and of public safety to encourage academic and vocational programs at all levels, and it is the goal of NDOC that all offenders complete secondary education (high school or GED) before returning to the community. When combined with other rehabilitative programs, education is a powerful factor in reducing recidivism. Studies have found that inmates who improve their educational level during confinement are less likely to re-offend than are inmates who do not. Educational programs have been formalized for more than 30 years, and they have been the longest running and most successful types of programs in NDOC's prison history. Nevada law provides incentives for offenders to earn an education while incarcerated; among these incentives is the application of educational credits toward the reduction of sentences. An offender who earns an educational or vocational certificate while behind bars may qualify to expedite his/her release date.

Offenders self report their educational level, such as the last grade completed, and literacy assessments are administered following the intake process to place offenders at the appropriate level. NDOC statistics underscore the need for educational and vocational training. In January 2009, 72% of the inmates enrolled in educational programs were taking courses at the secondary level, while 27% were enrolled in basic skills courses below the ninth grade level. In addition, 11% were receiving English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction. The educational programs offered at Nevada correctional locations provide a start at learning basic skills that most people take for granted, such as being responsible for one's own actions, showing up for work on time and completing a specific set of tasks. For many inmates, this is the first time they have been encouraged to pursue and complete a series of goals.

Local school district education programs factor in the correctional population participating at the secondary level and below as they estimate the number of students to be served each year. This information goes to the Nevada Department of Education and to the Nevada Legislature to justify funding for correctional education. Funding is a set-aside of adult education monies appropriated through legislative action from the distributive school account, and no secondary state or federal educational funds are placed in the NDOC budget. By law, local schools provide secondary education for the correctional facilities in their districts.

To date, limited funding has resulted in the prioritization of students based on sentence length, literacy levels, and age. Statistical information from the Offender Management Division (OMD) is a crucial part of the process to ensure appropriate enrollments.

NDOC has received federal Youth Offender College Grant funds since 1998. Eligible candidates are those offenders 25 years of age or younger, with a high school diploma or GED, and less than 5 years to probable release. About 44% of the 500 plus college enrollments are paid with grant funds. Without this assistance, college programs would be considerably smaller or not survive at all. Federal funding is based upon the number of eligible inmates based on a federal grant formula, and these numbers are provided by the OMD Statistics Section. The amount of money Nevada received has increased from \$26,000 the first year to over \$200,000 in 2007. In addition, Nevada offers

employment opportunities for its correctional population while incarcerated and assists with employment when returning to the community. Despite budget reductions, NDOC received high recognition for its educational programs as 75% of students served by Clark County School District passed all parts of the GED tests. NDOC inmates have surpassed performance set goals and learning labs were set up for struggling students as they prepared for proficiency exams. Educational libraries were established to provide reading materials for educational as well as for pleasure reading for select institutional locations.

Funding allocation and program activity levels by county for the correctional system can be found in the foregoing table.

Table 48

FY 2009 ADULT HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION								
Program	Students	Funding per Student	HS Dipl	Base ₍₁₎	% Earned	GED	Base ₍₂₎	% Earned
Carson City	1327	\$1,306	108	244	44.26%	112	1113	10.06%
Clark	2444	\$1,745	146	312	46.79%	343	2233	15.36%
Pershing	710	\$1,015	31	106	29.25%	38	667	5.70%
White Pine	782	\$1,347	49	156	31.41%	20	741	2.70%
Total	5263	\$1,477	334	818	40.83%	513	4754	10.79%

(1) High school diploma base is comprised of students within 6 credits or 1 year from graduation and proficiency students.

(2) GED base is comprised of students enrolled in adult high school or GED exclusive of ESL.

Popular educational programs include:

- ▶ Adult Basic Education
- ▶ General Equivalency Program
- ▶ High School Diploma
- ▶ English as a Second Language
- ▶ College Course Work

Vocational programs for inmates are designed to provide inmates with learning experiences to develop occupational awareness, allow exploratory job habits in preparation for gainful employment. By utilizing an applied work-based learning approach inmates earn broad based hands-on experience which enable them to connect to real-world employment activities. Offenders also have the option to participate in vocational programs concurrently while attending high school.

Vocational Programs available include:

- ▶ Automobile Technology
- ▶ Commercial Foods & Culinary Arts
- ▶ Computer Electronic Technologies
- ▶ Consumer Electronic Repair
- ▶ Horticulture
- ▶ Industrial Maintenance

The Nevada Department of Corrections also offers programs in collaboration with the Nevada Department of Forestry (NDF). These programs are meant to provide firefighting training for inmates and allowing them to earn real on-the-job training by employing these inmates from select camps to join fire crews. In addition, a Helitack Helicopter Firefighter Training and arborist certification are available.

During Fiscal Year 2009, 23 students became EPA certified by successfully passing the Environmental Protection Agency's examination for HVAC. This is a nationally recognized program.

Psycho educational programs include a variety of courses meant to address many aspects of the offender's life such as anger management, substance abuse treatment, relationships, and parenting. These programs are intended to focus on long-term behavior modification and assist offenders to cope with incarceration as well as to prepare them for life post-incarceration. Programs are organized as support groups or as a form of treatment. These programs include:

- ▶ Anger Management for Substance Abuse and Mental Health Client
- ▶ Cage Your Rage-An Inmate's Guide to Anger Control
- ▶ SOS Help for Emotions: Managing Anxiety, Anger, and Depression
- ▶ Commitment to Change Phases I-III
- ▶ Domestic Violence
- ▶ Conflict Resolution
- ▶ Inside/Outside Dads
- ▶ The Parenting Project
- ▶ Maternal Health
- ▶ Relationships Skills
- ▶ Communications Skills
- ▶ Gang Awareness
- ▶ STOP: Sexual Treatment of the Offender in Prison
- ▶ SOAR: Survivors of Abuse and Rape
- ▶ OASIS: Offenders Acting in Solidarity to Insure Sobriety
- ▶ ANCHOR: A New Chance Helping Offenders Change
- ▶ ARCH: Addiction Recovery Commitment to Healing
- ▶ APE: Addiction Prevention Education
- ▶ ACT: Adults and Children Against Violence
- ▶ DUI

Starting with Fiscal Year 2008, NDOC was required to temporarily comply with a new set of reporting requirements for program completions. The newly imposed reporting requirement was established with the intent to correlate program completion with releases after passage of AB 510. Facilities reported 2,931 completions from inmates participating in programs falling under the temporary guideline.

Table 49
PROGRAM COMPLETIONS

Program Completions-2008	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septmbr	October	Novmbr	Dcmbr	Total
2. Educational programs													
a. GED	28	61	56	38	92	51	12	25	2	40	83	49	537
b. High School Diploma	15	25	33	29	109	39	4	2	15	16	17	35	339
c. College Certificate	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
d. AA	2	0	0	0	0	7	2	4	6	5	4	4	34
e. BA/BS	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
f. MA/MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Subtotal	46	86	89	67	208	99	18	31	23	61	104	88	920
3. Vocational programs													
a. Air Conditioning and Heating	6	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
b. Auto CAD	3	5	9	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	27
c. Auto Mechanics/Auto Shop	4	1	1	5	25	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	41
d. Automotive Technology	0	0	0	10	10	2	6	6	6	0	0	6	46
e. Braille I, II, & III	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	0	20
f. Business	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
g. Computers	28	23	22	13	29	7	0	0	2	9	5	18	156
h. Computer Business Applications	2	9	10	7	10	6	0	0	7	4	7	4	66
i. Computer Repair	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	19
j. Construction	1	2	1	5	19	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	33
k. Culinary	7	11	6	10	42	23	4	22	13	19	2	5	164
l. Drafting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Dry Cleaning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	7
n. Entrepreneurship	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
o. Landscaping and Gardening	0	0	5	0	0	0	18	21	0	0	0	0	44
p. 3-D Studio Max (HDSP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
q. Subtotal	66	56	58	55	154	40	30	58	34	41	23	40	655
4. SA Treatment programs													
a. Addiction Prevention Education	90	48	39	96	45	27	38	88	46	56	14	8	595
b. Aftercare Therapeutic Community	1	1	2	15	11	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	40
c. ARCH Therp Comm I, II, & III	8	7	24	4	25	15	11	20	19	31	34	19	217
d. ANCHOR Program	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
e. DUI -Male population	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
f. DUI-Female population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Moral Recognition Therapy	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
h. OASIS Therapeutic Comm I, II, & III	43	12	30	159	20	30	32	38	22	30	24	14	454
i. Subtotal	158	68	97	274	101	105	90	146	87	117	72	41	1356
5. Total Program Completions	270	210	244	396	463	244	138	235	144	219	199	169	2931

PRISON INDUSTRIES

Silver State Industries

Silver Industries is a self funded industrial program under the Nevada Department of Corrections that manufactures products within the correctional locations with the use of offender labor. Industrial programs serve various purposes, such as training offenders gain useful skills, foment good work ethic, reduce isolation, reduce incarceration costs, and produce good quality products at competitive prices. Offenders who gain employable skills and engage purpose driven programs have a higher chance of successfully re-entering society. This program also enhances an offenders' sense of self esteem by providing him or her with an opportunity for goal setting and perspective. Prison Industry employment is a privilege and an excellent incentive for inmates. Services and products generated from Silver State Industries activities help reduce operational costs for many governmental units and private sector entities. Offenders employed through Silver State Industries earned top wages relative to other correctional systems in the nation, and much of the earnings are allocated toward programs and operations.

Earnings generated from these activities are applied towards room and board payments, as well as inmate restitutions, inmate savings, and the state's capital improvement fund. Services and products vary over time and are dependent upon its customer base, with the main activities being described below. During Fiscal Year 2009 the program saved the State of Nevada considerable funds by returning \$707,731 towards inmate room and board payments with a total of \$3.5 million being returned since its inception. An additional \$144,434 was applied from Silver State Industries gains towards a state administered victim's fund.

In 1998, the Cooperative Extension Center for Economic Development at the University of Nevada, Reno performed an economic impact study of Silver State Industries. At that time, the total impact on Nevada was estimated at \$14,327,100 in total economic activity, inclusive of \$4,560,732 in total personal income and 406.39 total jobs (www.cabnr.unr.edu/uced/Reports/Technical/fy1998_1999/9899_02rpt.pdf). Although other studies of this magnitude were not conducted for SSI during subsequent years, current data suggest that the impact has increased dramatically over the years.

Garments. The Garment Factory, established in 2001, is a clothing designer/producer catering to the Nevada Department of Corrections, detention centers, hospitals, small businesses and large corporations. The Lovelock, Nevada, facility with 10,000 sq. ft. has unlimited available staffing which offers a vast array of industrial and specialized sewing equipment

Furniture. The furniture shop at Northern Nevada Correctional Center has produced custom furniture for decades for customers from the Governor to Nevada citizens. The shop designs unique pieces of furniture to fit the needs of a variety of customers by offering custom design services. A design team is available to work with clients and can take their creativity as far as needed. Furniture pieces can be designed for those having a specific item in mind as well

as for those just wanting a creative product with the purpose of filling in space. The shop does not charge for consultation or quotes.

Metal Fabrication. Silver State Industries Metal Shop's specialty is the manufacturing of institutional furniture, such as beds, TV trays, shelving, lockers, benches, and culinary tables. In addition, custom structural steel products such as wide flange beams, tube steel posts, and moment frames are available. Welders employed by the metal shop are certified under various code requirements.

Mattress Factory. Silver State Industries mattress manufacturing goes back to 1978 beginning its services as a low-cost institutional bedding producer. Later on, the manufacturing plant progressed into the production of high quality bedding for residential, hotel and motel, and hospital entities. Silver Industries mattress products are well known for their high-coil count "Champion" mattresses and box springs, which allow increased insulation in a luxurious cover. Though, low cost, these bedding products are still highly dependable, and their foundations are specifically designed for the hotel/motel, dormitory, hospital, and residential user, and are manufactured with materials comparable to the higher priced bedding products at much lower costs. Silver State Industries Mattress Factory also accepts custom orders.

Printing. The print shop at the Nevada State Prison in Carson City provides services to the Nevada Department of Corrections as well as other customers. It provides book binding services, letterhead, business cards, brochures, screen printing, and embroidering on any apparel product, whether the need is for a design logo, art work, or a simple graphic design. Screen printing is available on shirts, sweat shirts, tee shirts, sweaters, sports shirt, and hats. The print shop also offers a unique stone carving program. The stones are carved and painted re-creating the sandstone quarry tradition which is an original part of Nevada's heritage.

Horse Program. This is a collaborative program engaging the Northern Nevada Correctional Center and Stewart Conservation Camp Saddle Horse Training Program in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Agriculture. Inmates devote their time to working with wild horses which are adopted three times per year. The adoptions are typically held in conjunction with the Western States Wild Horse and Burro Expo at the Reno Livestock Events Center each August.

Automotive Restoration and Upholstery. This sector provides good quality automotive restoration and painting services. Complete restoration services are housed at the Indian Springs facility, including minor repairs to complete body off frame jobs. Automobile reupholstering services are also available at facilities in Carson City. Other reupholstering services are provided for hotel furnishings and boat restorations. Customers can chose from a variety of fabrics available or provide their own.

Draperies. The Silver State Industries Drapery Factory at Ely State Prison is a federally certified shop which manufactures custom, government, and commercial draperies. Custom drapes are made and shipped to local as well as to international markets. Clients furnish the drapery factory with the following materials: face fabric, lining, stiffeners, and sew-in labels.

BigHouse Choppers. This is another self supporting industrial program within the State of Nevada's Correctional System which employs inmate skill and labor to manufacture choppers at its Southern Desert Correctional Center. All BigHouse choppers have integrated prison bars authenticated by NDOC's deputy director. Models available include "Lock Down", "Hard Time", "The Shank", and "Easy Time."

Other Industry Services

License Plates. Located at the Nevada State Prison, this tag plant manufactures license plates and is owned and operated by the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles under an agreement predating Silver State Industries establishment. Security and related control are responsibilities of the institution.

Steel Trusses. M-truss manufactures steel trusses by employing offenders from Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp located in Indian Springs.

SECTION VIII
CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal Activity at Nevada Department of Corrections

Government agencies must prepare biennial budgets for the Legislature's approval every odd number year. Fiscal activity is conducted in coordination with planning as these two are closely related. Inmate population and cost data must be closely tracked in order to adequately plan and support upcoming service levels. Between Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2009, the offender population grew by 34.58 % with a concurrent increase in operating cost of 25.87% per inmate. Inmate costs are subject to increases due to inflationary pressure, added construction, personnel, programs, and administration, among other factors. As demonstrated in the approved costs schedule in this section, correctional administration and programs per inmate unit been the two costs categories which have increased the most over the years while medical care per inmate has not increased significantly overall.

The Nevada Department of Corrections is a large employer and a major contributor to many remote rural communities in Nevada. Providing services and transporting goods to isolated areas may appear as a questionable challenge for purposes of efficiency; however, without the prison system, many rural communities would lack the income that is driven by many of the correctional facilities. Although supporting inmates through the incarceration process may be perceived as a burden to taxpayers, prison systems inject general funds as well as other dollars into these communities by creating jobs and stimulating demand for housing and other related essential items. The exhibits in the foregoing pages reflect costs as well as workforce activity for select years.

Table50
Actual Historical Operating Costs per Inmate Adjusted for Assembly Bill 510
By Facility, Cost Type, and Fiscal Year.

INST/ FAC	Budget Accnt	Actual FY02	Actual FY03	Actual FY04	Actual FY05	Actual FY06	Actual FY07	Leg Apr FY08	Leg Apr FY09
MEDICAL *	3706	3,348	3,394	2,702	2,884	3,071	3,145	3,418	3,546
ONE SHOT	3714	60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CORR PGM *	3711	0	0	440	490	512	472	570	576
ADMIN	3710	1,144	1,125	1,204	1,210	1,489	1,391	1,513	1,507
SNCC	3715	0	0	0	0	0	28,214	20,477	21,860
WSCC	3716	13,976	14,040	12,810	11,879	12,695	12,567	12,289	14,204
NNCC	3717	13,074	13,268	14,815	15,474	17,062	17,487	18,160	17,109
NSP	3718	19,204	21,927	19,443	20,147	19,758	18,568	20,475	21,335
SCC	3722	5,578	5,819	6,268	6,425	7,096	6,586	6,316	7,374
PCC	3723	6,410	6,776	7,149	7,420	8,078	7,583	7,442	8,750
NNRC	3724	8,704	8,587	9,234	9,283	11,750	11,240	12,191	12,923
ISCC	3725	7,446	7,646	8,110	7,401	9,134	8,730	7,996	9,638
SNRC	3737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDCC	3738	13,531	12,340	11,817	10,434	11,449	11,590	12,093	11,719
WCC	3739	6,307	6,602	7,254	8,087	8,704	8,254	8,323	8,886
HCC	3741	6,510	6,762	7,302	7,485	8,967	8,886	12,865	9,469
ECC	3747	6,887	7,122	7,455	7,948	8,911	8,569	8,741	9,042
JCC	3748	8,626	6,744	6,102	5,937	5,302	5,525	5,915	6,657
SSCC	3749	9,981	8,781	8,587	9,144	10,539	8,240	8,705	10,504
ESP	3751	20,030	20,941	21,335	21,921	23,645	22,584	23,190	24,909
CCC	3752	6,923	7,083	7,556	7,800	8,947	8,004	9,367	9,053
TCC	3754	6,169	6,741	7,919	7,840	7,723	7,629	8,428	8,233
LCC	3759	11,971	12,239	12,383	12,730	14,044	14,668	13,850	15,586
CG	3760	0	0	0	0	16,730	16,173	11,549	11,930
FMWCC *	3761	20,852	20,441	17,618	20,177	14,672	15,605	20,099	19,420
HDSP *	3762	13,018	13,656	12,892	11,983	12,388	12,813	19,477	23,287
Year- To-Date		17,917	18,059	17,676	18,013	19,226	19,709	21,228	22,553
		\$49.09	\$49.48	\$48.43	\$49.35	\$52.67	\$54.00	\$58.16	\$61.79
Medical Cost Per Day		9.17	9.30	7.40	7.90	8.41	8.62	9.36	9.72
Type		FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Inmate Cost		17,917	18,059	17,676	18,013	19,226	19,709	21,228	22,553
Inmate Pop		9,944	10,106	10,574	11,258	11,701	11,896	12,753	13,383
Cost Per Inmate by Inst/Fac Type - w/o Medical & Administration									
Type		FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Institutions (Incl. SNCC)		14,836	15,082	14,645	14,493	15,148	15,916	17,367	18,520
Remote Camps		6,872	7,067	7,561	7,908	8,773	8,140	9,022	9,095
Non-Remote Camps		6,957	6,727	6,823	6,593	7,013	6,867	6,733	7,912
Casa Grande		0	0	0	0	16,730	16,173	11,549	11,930
Restitution Centers		8,704	8,587	9,234	9,283	11,750	11,240	12,191	12,923

Table 51
General Fund Accounts – Base & Enhancements

FY 09				
General Fund Budget Accounts	Adj Base	Maint.	Enh.	Total
3706 MEDICAL CARE	37,856,630	8,062,695	1,539,124	47,458,449
3710 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	16,864,345	2,196,745	1,107,636	20,168,726
3711 CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS	5,837,213	554,300	1,319,504	7,711,017
3715 SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CTR.	11,492,481	1,623,744	-	13,116,225
3716 WARM SPRINGS CORRECTIONAL CTR.	6,722,661	592,257	-	7,314,918
3717 NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CTR.	22,722,041	2,880,876	8,760	25,611,677
3718 NEVADA STATE PRISON	17,746,006	1,553,173	8,760	19,307,939
3722 STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	1,641,502	128,301	-	1,769,803
3723 PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	1,562,389	135,142	-	1,697,531
3724 NORTHERN NEVADA RESTITUTION CTR.	1,053,759	83,218	250	1,137,227
3725 INDIAN SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	2,089,601	454,914	-	2,544,515
3738 SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CTR.	18,969,170	3,584,707	5,340	22,559,217
3739 WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	1,211,873	121,070	-	1,332,943
3741 HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	1,313,019	107,340	-	1,420,359
3747 ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	1,256,732	99,369	250	1,356,351
3748 JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	1,643,113	87,639	-	1,730,752
3749 SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	1,269,195	115,851	1,530	1,386,576
3751 ELY STATE PRISON	27,578,436	2,693,322	18,132	30,289,890
3752 CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	1,247,675	110,070	250	1,357,995
3754 TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	1,136,487	98,231	250	1,234,968
3759 LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CTR.	23,750,372	2,228,616	3,120	25,982,108
3760 CASA GRANDE TRANSITION HOUSING	4,171,772	581,646	6,744	4,760,162
3761 F. McCLURE WOMEN'S CORR. CENTER	11,332,891	3,759,809	93,587	15,186,287
3762 HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	32,284,614	13,101,446	-	45,386,060
Total	252,753,977	44,954,481	4,113,237	301,821,695
General Fund Amount	246,925,792	31,996,975	2,074,687	280,997,454
Other Fund Amount	5,828,185	12,957,506	2,038,550	20,824,241

Non-General Fund Budget Accounts	Adj Base	Maint.	Enh.	Total
Inmate Services				
240-3708 I/M STORE	13,162,601	1,660,918	254,614	15,078,133
240-3763 INMATE WELFARE	3,450,507	304,614	163,747	3,918,868
Prison Industries	Adj Base	Maint.	Enh.	Total
525-3719 PRISON INDUSTRIES	6,185,343	207,050	49,688	6,442,081
525-3727 PRISON DAIRY	1,315,246	37,721	96,500	1,449,467
Total	24,113,697	2,210,303	564,549	26,888,549
FY09 GRAND TOTAL	276,867,674	47,164,784	4,677,786	328,710,244
BIENNIAL GEN. FUND BUDGETS	488,684,648	45,725,964	4,434,616	538,845,228
BIENNIAL GRAND TOTAL	548,324,303	67,335,341	10,024,640	625,684,284

Table 52
Operating Cost per Inmate by Activity Level

Budget Account	Institution/ Facility	FY 09			
		Population	Budget	Per Yr	Per Day
3706	Medical *	14,146	47,458,449	3,355	9.19
3710	Admin	14,146	20,168,726	1,426	3.91
3711	Corr Programs	14,146	7,711,017	545	1.49
Sub-Total		14,146	75,338,192	5,326	14.59
3715	SNCC	600	13,116,225	21,860	59.89
3716	WSCC	515	7,314,918	14,204	38.91
3717	NNCC*	1,497	25,611,677	17,109	46.87
3718	NSP	905	19,307,939	21,335	58.45
3722	SCC	240	1,769,803	7,374	20.20
3723	PCC	194	1,697,531	8,750	23.97
3724	NNRC	88	1,137,227	12,923	35.41
3725	ISCC	264	2,544,515	9,638	26.41
3738	SDCC	1,925	22,559,217	11,719	32.11
3739	WCC	150	1,332,943	8,886	24.35
3741	HCC	150	1,420,359	9,469	25.94
3747	ECC	150	1,356,351	9,042	24.77
3748	JCC	260	1,730,752	6,657	18.24
3749	SSCC	132	1,386,576	10,504	28.78
3751	ESP	1,216	30,289,890	24,909	68.25
3752	CCC	150	1,357,995	9,053	24.80
3754	TCC	150	1,234,968	8,233	22.56
3759	LCC	1,667	25,982,108	15,586	42.70
3760	CG	399	4,760,162	11,930	32.69
3761	FMWCC	888	15,186,287	17,102	46.85
3762	HDSP	2,606	45,386,060	17,416	47.72
Sub-Total		14,146	226,483,503	16,010	43.86
Totals		14,146	301,821,695	21,336	58.46
Cost Per Inmate By Institution/Facility TYPE - w/o Medical , Administration & Programs.					
Type	FY 09				
	Population	Budget	Per Yr	Per Day	
Institutions	11,819	204,754,321	17,324	47.46	
Remote Camps (not attached to site, in remote rural location)	1,076	9,786,723	9,095	24.92	
Non-Remote Camps	764	6,045,070	7,912	21.68	
Transitional Housing	399	4,760,162	11,930	32.69	
Restitution Center	88	1,137,227	12,923	35.41	
* Includes Regional Medical Facility	14,146	226,483,503	16,010	43.86	

Budgeting for Inmate Medical Care

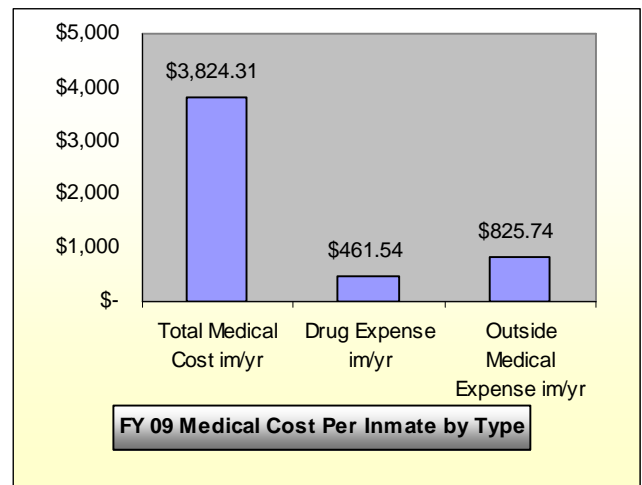
Inmates have access to care to meet their serious medical, dental, and mental health needs. Inmate medical care costs approximately \$48.2 million in Fiscal Year 2009. Of that \$48.2 million, \$46.6 million was paid for by the General Fund and the balance was collected from inmates as medical co-pays for requested health services or as reimbursement for medical care provided for treatment of altercations, self-inflicted injuries and sports related injuries as authorized by NRS 209.246. Inmates are charged an \$8 co-pay (with some exceptions) for a health care visit requested by themselves. Inmates without financial resources are not denied care because of a lack of funds. Co-pays for indigent inmates are reimbursed by the Inmate Welfare Fund. The Inmate Welfare Fund is financed by profits from the Division of Inmate Stores' sales to inmates.

Included in the \$48.2 million is \$5.8 million for prescription drugs and \$10.4 million for outside medical care. In the instances where an inmate's serious medical needs cannot be met inside the institution and the inmate must be hospitalized or see an outside specialist, NDOC has contracted with Preferred Provider Organizations to access their networks of local providers. The average cost of medical care per inmate in Fiscal Year 2009 was \$3,824.31.

Table 53

FY09 Inmate Medical Care Expense	
Description	Total
Average In-House Inmates	12,602.00
Total Medical Cost	\$48,194,011.59
Total Medical Cost im/yr	\$3,824.31
Drug Expense	\$5,816,277.84
Drug Expense im/yr	\$461.54
Outside Medical Expense	\$10,406,008.69
Outside Medical Expense im/yr	\$825.74

Figure 49



Over half of inmate care is supported with internal revenue sources.

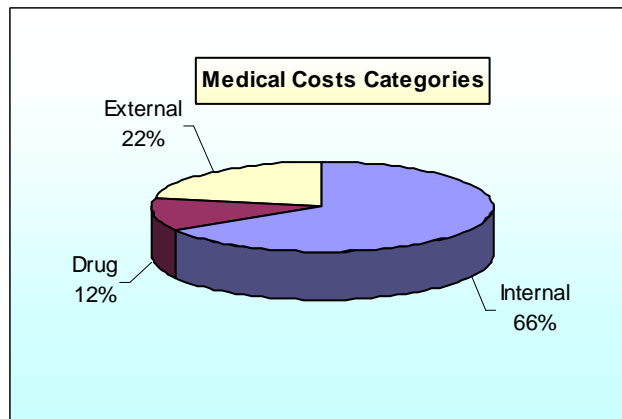


Table 54
Historical Full Time Equivalent Positions
(Rounded to the Nearest Dollar)

General Fund Budget Accounts	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
3706 MEDICAL CARE	326	326	251	251	274	297	310	316
3710 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	151	151	154	154	164	170	178	180
3711 CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS	0	0	53	54	71	84	90	90
3715 SOUTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER	2	2	2	2	144	167	167	167
3716 WARM SPRINGS CORRECTIONAL CENTER	109	109	84	84	79	79	79	79
3717 NORTHERN NEVADA CORRECTIONAL CENTER	221	221	251	251	251	251	262	263
3718 NEVADA STATE PRISON	212	216	187	187	206	206	206	206
3722 STEWART CONSERVATION CAMP	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
3723 PIOCHE CONSERVATION CAMP	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
3724 NORTHERN NEVADA RESTITUTION CENTER	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3725 THREE LAKES VALLEY CONSERVATION CAMP	15	15	23	23	23	23	23	38
3738 SOUTHERN DESERT CORRECTIONAL CENTER	241	227	213	213	216	216	238	241
3739 WELLS CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
3741 HUMBOLDT CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
3747 ELY CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
3748 JEAN CONSERVATION CAMP	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
3749 SILVER SPRINGS CONSERVATION CAMP	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
3751 ELY STATE PRISON	341	341	340	340	340	340	341	341
3752 CARLIN CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
3754 TONOPAH CONSERVATION CAMP	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
3759 LOVELOCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER	266	266	264	264	264	264	275	275
3760 CASA GRANDE TRANSITION HOUSING	0	0	0	13	22	22	22	22
3761 FLORENCE McCLURE WOMEN'S CORR. CENTER	1	1	1	1	109	109	125	162
3762 HIGH DESERT STATE PRISON	351	351	369	369	362	362	369	553
Total	2,366	2,356	2,321	2,335	2,655	2,719	2,814	3,062
Non-General Fund Budget Accounts								
240-3708 I/M STORE	61	62	54	54	54	56	60	60
240-3763 INMATE WELFARE	23	23	19	19	18	20	20	20
525-3719 PRISON INDUSTRIES	20	20	26	26	26	26	26	26
525-3727 PRISON DAIRY	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	110	111	104	104	103	107	111	111
GRAND TOTAL	2,475	2,466	2,425	2,439	2,757	2,826	2,926	3,174

WORKFORCE ANALYSIS

At the end of Fiscal Year 2009, the Nevada Department of Corrections had a staff of 2,703, of which 720 were females and 1,983 were males. The main Equal Employment Opportunity categories are: (1) professionals, (2) technicians, (3) protective services, (4) paraprofessionals, (5) administrative support, (6) skill craft, and (7) service maintenance. As is typical for a correctional system, the largest category is protective services. Tables 54 and 55 lists these categories by gender and their ethnicity break down.

**TABLE 55
MALE WORKFORCE**

CATEGORY	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	TOTAL EEO CAT/%
OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	38 86.36%	2 4.55%	4 9.09%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	44 2.22%
PROFESSIONALS	155 76.35%	11 5.42%	15 7.39%	16 7.88%	2 0.99%	4 1.97%	203 10.24%
TECHNICIANS	13 86.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 6.67%	1 6.67%	0 0.00%	15 0.76%
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1,138 73.70%	177 11.46%	157 10.17%	43 2.78%	11 0.71%	18 1.17%	1,544 77.86%
PARAPROFESSIONALS	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4 0.20%
ADMIN SUPPORT CLER & SALES	34 79.07%	3 6.98%	3 6.98%	1 2.33%	0 0.00%	2 4.65%	43 2.17%
SKILLED CRAFT WORKERS	49 84.48%	2 3.45%	3 5.17%	1 1.72%	0 0.00%	3 5.17%	58 2.92%
SERVICE MAINTENANCE	55 76.39%	4 5.56%	6 8.33%	6 8.33%	0 0.00%	1 1.39%	72 3.63%
TOTAL	1,486 74.94%	199 10.04%	188 9.48%	68 3.43%	14 0.71%	28 1.41%	1,983 100.00%

**TABLE 56
FEMALE WORKFORCE**

CATEGORY	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	TOTAL EEO CAT %
OFFICIALS AND ADMINISTRATORS	25 86.21%	2 6.90%	2 6.90%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	29 4.03%
PROFESSIONALS	149 75.25%	23 11.62%	10 5.05%	12 6.06%	0 0.00%	4 2.02%	198 27.50%
TECHNICIANS	32 66.67%	5 10.42%	5 10.42%	5 10.42%	0 0.00%	1 2.08%	48 6.67%
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	148 61.41%	62 25.73%	22 9.13%	1 0.41%	2 0.83%	6 2.49%	241 33.47%
PARAPROFESSIONALS	29 72.50%	5 12.50%	4 10.00%	2 5.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	40 5.56%
ADMIN SUPPORT CLER & SALES	129 84.87%	6 3.95%	10 6.58%	4 2.63%	1 0.66%	2 1.32%	152 21.11%
SKILLED CRAFT WORKERS	4 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	4 0.56%
SERVICE MAINTENANCE	7 87.50%	0 0.00%	1 12.50%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	8 1.11%
TOTAL ETH GROUP	523 72.64%	103 14.31%	54 7.50%	24 3.33%	3 0.42%	13 1.81%	720 100.00%